

THE
ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
COOCH BEHAR STATE
FOR THE
YEAR 1893-94.



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COOCH BEHAR:
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1894.

No. 959.

To

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH

BHUP BAHADUR OF

COOCH BEHAR.

Dated, Cooch Behar, the 15th September 1894.

.YOUR HIGHNESS,

WE have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the State Council for the year 1893-94. Detailed information as to the administration of the General, the Revenue and the Civil Departments will be found in the annexed Reports received from the Superintendent of the State, the Dewan and the Civil and Sessions Judge, respectively.

2. Rai Calica Doss Dutt Bahadur, Senior Member of the State Council, was absent on privilege leave for one month from the 14th July 1893. He retired on pension from the Government service and Your Highness was pleased to retain, with the sanction of the Bengal Government, his services as the Dewan of the State on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,200.

3. Babu Jadub Chandra Chuckraburty, Judicial Member of the State Council, obtained privilege leave of absence for $2\frac{1}{2}$ months from the 23rd July 1893 and Babu Priya Nath Dutt, M.A. B.L., Fouzdary Ahilkar, was appointed to act in his place. In consideration of the increase of work due to the appointment of the Judicial Member as Sessions Judge, Your Highness was pleased to raise his pay from Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 a month.

4. Your Highness left Cooch Behar on the 22nd June 1893. All the State Courts and Offices were closed on that day in honor of Your Highness' departure.

5. One of the most important events of the year was the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I., arrived at Cooch Behar on Sunday, the 16th April 1893. His Honour was received at Gitaldaha by the Dewan of the State, Rai Calica Doss Dutt Bahadur, and at the Torsa station by Your Highness and the other officials of the State. On Monday, the 17th, the Members of the Cooch Behar Town Committee presented the following address to His Honour, which was read by their Chairman, Mr. Lowis:—

“To—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

“We, the Members of the Cooch Behar Town Committee, gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by Your Honour's visit to this town, to offer you our most respectful greetings. Not only as the guest of our noble and beloved Prince, but also as Governor of the vast and interesting Province of Bengal, Your Honour is most heartily welcome.

"Our existence as a corporate body has not been a long one, for the Town Committee was only formed about 6 years ago; still, during this short period we have tried our best to carry out all necessary improvements as far as the funds placed at our disposal have permitted. The town of Cooch Behar cannot boast of water-works, but we have the advantage of a supply of pure and wholesome water afforded by the river Torsa, which is within reach of many of the inhabitants, while others have the use of the many large tanks, some of which supply excellent drinking water to the persons residing in their vicinity. The town is well laid out and traversed at regular intervals by lines of roads, which are on the whole, well kept; altogether 19 miles of road are maintained, taking metalled and unmetalled roads together. The drainage which was originally very defective, has been greatly improved, levels have been taken and year by year fresh efforts are being made by clearing out and levelling up the drains to obtain a regular discharge of all rain-water into the river, and so to prevent the formation of stagnant pools. Our educational advantages are many, for the town has within its area a college which teaches up to M.A. standard and a school with an Entrance class which has 402 boys on its rolls. There is also a Charitable Dispensary with accommodation for 32 in-patients. The danger of fire arising from the existence of so many kutchahouses in close contiguity has been recognised and has led to the formation of a fire-brigade, and the appointment of watch-men to give the alarm regarding the out-break of fire; these watch-men are located in the bell-tower constructed in Commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. One want which has hitherto been experienced, that of easy communication with other parts of Bengal, is now being supplied. The Cooch Behar Railway was a desideratum. It is now nearly an accomplished fact.

"These advantages, and many more, the Municipality owe to the open-handed liberality of His Highness, who always has at heart the welfare of his people. Your Honour will be glad to hear that, out of Rs. 25,000 which are annually spent on the conservancy and improvement of the town, the sum of Rs. 19,000 comes from His Highness' Exchequer.

"In conclusion we beg to assure Your Honour that the people of Cooch Behar are happy and contented, that everywhere throughout the State justice is impartially administered, and that life, honor and property are as safe as in the neighbouring districts of British India.

"We again bid Your Honour welcome and wish Your Honour long life and prosperity."

His Honour replied as follows:—

"Gentlemen, it has been a great pleasure to me in the course of my tour to this remote part of Bengal to see a State in such a flourishing condition as Cooch Behar. I was not prepared to see such good arrangements in the way of buildings, offices &c., as I saw this morning. I must congratulate you also upon your railway, which is fast approaching completion. There is no doubt but that it will increase the population of your terminus here and lead to even greater prosperity. I must also congratulate you on the formation of your fire-brigade, the necessity for which I myself saw evidenced this morning in the ruins of the large boarding houses for your school boys. You are wise in trying to induce people to use iron-roofing to their houses instead of thatch, as, in addition to iron being so very much less inflammable, it is also more likely to prevent the fire from spreading. No doubt the town owes much of its flourishing condition to the great liberality of His Highness the Maharajah, who does so much for it and thus enables the taxation to remain light. Out of a total of Rs. 25,000, you say that His Highness gives no less a sum than Rs. 19,000, which is extremely liberal and I trust that when your future requirements increase, the inhabitants will be ready and willing to bear the cost. I have now only to say that I shall always look back to my visit here with the greatest pleasure, and remember your kindly welcome and the hospitality of His Highness the Maharajah."

His Honour while at Cooch Behar was pleased to visit the State Council, the Record-rooms, the Library, the Victoria College, the Jail and

the Dispensary. He inspected the Settlement papers, compared maps with Chittas and made enquiries regarding our rates. The *kutchas* houses in the Jail were carefully examined. The large attendance at the Dispensary attracted His Honour's attention. We have reason to suppose that His Honour was pleased with the results of his inspection.

6. *Maharajah and family.*—Your Highness was pleased to appoint Mr. Benoy Bhushan Ghosh as private tutor to Maharaj Kumar Raj Rajendra Narayan on a monthly salary of Rs. 300. The Maharaj Kumar however continued to remain under the charge of the Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmere.

7. A third Raj Kumari was born to Your Highness in the year under report. The State offices and courts were closed for a day in honor of the happy occasion, and Your Highness sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 500 in charity.

8. After fully considering the elaborate and exhaustive report submitted by the Dewan, in connection with the questions of Rajguns' allowances, Your Highness, following the practice observed since the reign of Maharajah Shibendra Narayan, ruled once for all that no Rajgun could claim allowance as a matter of right or inheritance. Your Highness was however pleased to sanction, on the Dewan's recommendation as a special case, increase of allowance to Kumars Rebendra and Halendra Narayan with effect from the 1st September 1893.

9. *State ceremony.*—The Poonneah ceremony for the year was duly celebrated on the 8th, 9th and 10th May. The occasion was marked by the opening of an Agricultural Exhibition, which proved a complete success. Your Highness opened the Exhibition with great *eclat* on the 9th May 1893. There was a large gathering of the State officers, Jotedars, Pundits, Pleaders, Mooktears, as well as of the agricultural classes generally. There was a fair collection of agricultural products, implements, cattle and manufactured articles, local and foreign. Your Highness was pleased to deliver an interesting address on the occasion. This has been quoted in the Dewan's report.

10. As on previous occasions this Report is divided into the following three sections :—

- I.—Legislative.
- II.—Judicial.
- III.—Executive.

I.—LEGISLATIVE.

11. During the year under report, the Council held in the Legislative and Executive side 41 meetings against 47 of the previous year, at 8 of which Your Highness presided.

12. The following statutes came into operation in the State during the year :—

- (a.) Legal Practitioners' Act.
- (b.) Town Committee Amendment Act.
- (c.) Village Chaukidari Act.
- (d.) Revenue sale Amendment Act.
- (e.) Communication Improvement Cess Act.
- (f.) Legal Practitioners' Amendment Act.
- (g.) Town Committee Amendment Act (1 of 1894.)

13. *Introduction of a Rent Bill*—The existing Rent Law of Cooch Behar is to be found in Letters and Proceedings, Act X of 1859, Sub-infeudation Act, Judicial decisions of the State Council, and Rulings of the Calcutta High Court &c. Cases are decided in the spirit of Act X of 1859, but, as that Act is adapted to a country which enjoys the privilege of a permanent settlement, its provisions are often inapplicable to Cooch Behar, and doubt is often felt as to the applicability of certain sections. The rights and interest accruing to the tenure of land in the State are peculiar. We have settlement papers to which great weight is attached as a valuable record of rights. The object of the new Sub-infeudation Act again, which forms a peculiar characteristic of our Rent Law, is to destroy the intermediate tenures for the benefit of the actual cultivators and the jotedars.

14. This want of definiteness in our rent law has given rise to much inconvenience. We have therefore thought it right to take steps to have all the materials to be found in rulings of this Court and in proceedings having the force of law brought together and embodied into a Code, together with all suitable provisions of Act X of 1859 and other laws. In pursuance of this resolution our Secretary, Babu Ashutosh Ghosh, B. L., has been instructed to take up the work of drafting a Code based on the above materials. He has submitted an exhaustive note which is under our consideration.

15. *Introduction of the Indian Railways Act (Act IX of 1890.)*—On the completion of the Cooch Behar State Railway, Your Highness in Council considered it advisable to introduce the Indian Railways Act (Act IX of 1890) into Cooch Behar, so far as its provisions may be applicable to the State. The Act was accordingly introduced and published in the official Gazette.

16. *A Bill for the appointment of guardians ad-litem in behalf of minor parties to a suit.*—The Civil and Sessions Judge introduced a draft Bill on the subject of the appointment of guardians *ad-litem* in behalf of minor plaintiffs and defendants. The Council requested him to submit a report explaining what verbal alterations would be necessary before Act XL of 1858 could be finally introduced, and to embody in this report any suggestions, he might wish to offer, regarding such alterations as may suffice to afford protection to the interests of minors instituting or defending suits.

17. *A Bill to amend the village Chaukidari Act.*—Our attention was drawn to clause 5 of section 33 of the Cooch Behar Chaukidari Act, which, in the opinion of the Superintendent of Police and the Fouzdari Ahilkar, should be amended, so that a Chaukidar may present himself at a Station once in each week, if such station be 10 miles off the village, and if it be more remote, once in every fortnight. We concurred with the Police Superintendent and the Fouzdary Ahilkar in their opinion and have solicited Your Highness' permission to amend the act accordingly.

18. *A Bill to introduce the Indian Oaths Act.*—We have thought it necessary to have an act on the basis of the Indian Oaths Act introduced into the State, and accordingly have solicited Your Highness' permission to prepare a bill. The permission has been accorded and the Judicial Member requested to draft a Bill.

19. *A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes.*—The Civil and Sessions Judge has submitted a draft Bill on the law relating to the Court of Small Causes and it is under the consideration of the Council.

20. *Boundary Trespass Bill.*—To render it obligatory on all classes of tenants to give information to Collecting Officers in every case in which a foreign subject has trespassed on the boundary of the State, the Dewan, with Your Highness' permission, introduced a bill which is still under our consideration.

21. *Introduction of section 17A of Act VII of 1878 (B.C.)*—With the sanction of Your Highness, a notification, on the lines of section 17A of Act VII of 1878 (B.C.), prohibiting the import of any exciseable article into the State without an authorised license has been issued and published in the official Gazette.

22. *Voluntary sales of under-tenures Act*—The Bill submitted by the Dewan to amend the Rajshava rules of the 25th Falgoon 1267 B.S., relating to the Voluntary sales of under-tenures in the State of Cooch Behar was duly considered by Your Highness in Council and Your Highness was pleased to accord assent to the Bill being passed into law, and it was accordingly passed and duly published in the *Cooch Behar Gazette*.

23. *Jurisdiction of Sub-divisional Naib Ahilkars in cases under sections 493 to 496, Indian Penal Code.*—On the recommendation of the Council Your Highness was pleased to rule that cases falling under sections 497 and 498 of the Indian Penal Code should not be tried by the Sub-divisional Naib Ahilkars but they should continue to refer them to the Fouzdary Ahilkar for trial. The Sub-divisional Officers should, however, hold preliminary enquiries in cases under sections 493, 494, 495 and 496 of the Indian Penal Code and commit the case, if necessary, to the Court of Sessions for trial.

II.—JUDICIAL.

24. The number of sittings of the Council on the Judicial Side was 29 against 48 of the previous year.

25. Detailed statements shewing the disposal of cases are hereto appended. There are no arrears of any sort; the work is brought up to date.

26. Two Regular appeals were pending from the previous year and six were instituted during the year. Out of a total of eight for disposal, six were decided before the year closed.

27. Eleven Criminal appeals were instituted during the year under report and two remained pending at the end of last year; out of 13 for disposal, 12 were disposed of during the year.

Three Special appeals were pending from the last year and 20 were instituted during the year. The number disposed of was 14.

Four motions were pending at the end of the last year and 13 were instituted during the year under report. Of these 14 were decided.

28. Five Miscellaneous appeals were undisposed of at the close of last year and 19 were instituted during the year under report. 21 were decided during the year.

29. *Introduction of Rule No. 117 of the Calcutta High Court on the Appellate Side in connection with application for Review of judgment.*—We have considered it necessary to introduce Rule No. 117 of the Calcutta High Court in connection with applications for review filed on the Judicial Side of the State Council and the rule was accordingly introduced and published in the Official Gazette.

30. *Submission of Periodical Returns.*—The scheme for submitting periodical returns by the various subordinate Courts shewing the disposal of work, which was adopted last year on the recommendation of the

Superintendent of the State, has worked very satisfactorily during the year under report. It has effected very salutary reforms, specially in the Criminal Courts, where the cases are now more promptly disposed of and the witnesses are consequently subject to less detention than before. A general order has been passed directing all Criminal Courts to submit special explanation of every case in which witnesses are detained for four days and more.

31. *Admissibility in evidence of confessions recorded by Magistrates of Foreign Courts.*—We have held in connection with the question whether confessions recorded by a competent Magistrate in British India are admissible in evidence before a State Court, that the signature and *status* of the Magistrate recording the confession should be proved and could not be presumed. Our reasons are fully recorded in the decision in special appeal No. 7 of 1892-93 (*Kumari Konwari versus Chintamoney Singh and others.*)

32. *Introduction of the High Court Circular order No. 9 of the 10th May 1892.*—We have recommended for adoption to Your Highness the proposal made by the Civil and Sessions Judge to discontinue the practice of realizing postage from suitors for transmission of summonses &c. to other Courts for service and Your Highness has been pleased to accord sanction to the adoption of the Calcutta High Court Circular order No. 9 of the 10th May 1892 in the State.

III.—EXECUTIVE.

33 The report dealing with subjects under this section has been sub-divided into the following heads:—(a) General, (b) Financial, (c) Quasi-Political, (d) Public Works, and (e) Miscellaneous.

III—(a)—GENERAL.

34. *Re-settlement.*—In the new settlement of the State, the rates for the two tracts known as Girdes Chowra and Shandara had not been fixed. In consideration of the thinness of the population and the proximity of the tracts to the Bhutan Doars, the Dewan, in a full and elaborate report, proposed a scale of rates which was expected to yield an increase of 25 per cent. He further proposed that the settlement should continue for a period of 26 years with effect from 1301 B. S. We fully approved of the rates proposed by the Dewan and were convinced that no higher rates could be imposed on these tracts. Your Highness endorsed the opinion expressed by the Council and sanctioned the proposal of the Dewan in its entirety.

35. Your Highness was, on the recommendation made by the Dewan and supported by the Council, pleased to sanction the grant of Rs. 10,000 in the year 1894-95 for the completion of the re-settlement operations. On a representation made by the Jotedars and the under-tenants, the Dewan, in consideration of the elevated and sandy character of the soil, recommended that the classification made in the new settlement of the Talook Daribas in the Dinhata Sub-division should be reduced from the second to the third class. After fully considering the facts laid before us by the Dewan and seeing that the revision would still yield an increase of 18 per cent, we sanctioned the proposal.

36. *Grant of Mokuraree leases and Rent-free lands.*—Your Highness was pleased to sanction the following grants of rent-free and mokuraree holdings:—

Recipients.		Quantity.			Right..
		B.	K.	D.	
1. Dhan Mohamed Sircar ...	...	60	0	0	Mokuraree.
2. Paramguru Jodu Nath Gossain ...	...	6	16	15	Rent-free.

37. *Petition of Mr. Apcar for lands in the State.*—On the recommendation of the Dewan of the State, Your Highness was pleased to order the grant of leases of lands to Mr. M. V. Apcar of Calcutta to start raw produce business in jute and tobacco at Dewan Hat and Chowra Hat.

38. *Reduction in the Jumma.*—The total amount of reduction in jumma as sanctioned for the year is Rs. 5174-6-11. The reductions are attributable to cancellation of leases on account of bad jotes which could not be sold, to resumption of lands for public purposes, to diluvion and to other causes.

39. *Remission of Revenue.*—For reasons fully explained by the Dewan in his report a remission of revenue amounting to Rs. 51,244-4-3 was sanctioned by Your Highness in Council to be shewn in the Towji for 1893-94.

40. *Excise.*—Enhanced rates of duty in all sorts of *Gunja*, in conformity with the rates sanctioned in British India, came into force in the State with effect from the 3rd February 1894.

Sanction was accorded to the writing off of 1 maund, 33 seers, 10 Chattaks of *Gunja* found short in the different *Golahs* and to the destruction of 6 maunds 30 seers 10 Chattaks of refuse *Gunja*.

41. *Education.*—Your Highness was pleased to sanction the scheme submitted by the Principal of the Victoria College of incorporating the Gymnasium with the Victoria College and the Jenkins' School.

42. *Persian Madrassa in the Town of Cooch Behar.*—On the representation of the Mahomedan residents of Cooch Behar, the grant of State contribution towards the establishment of a Persian Madrassa in the Town was sanctioned.

43. *Mathabhanga High English School.*—The people of the Mathabhanga Sub-division having subscribed Rs. 7,000 towards the erection of a *pucca* building for the local High English School, Your Highness was pleased to supplement the amount with a grant of Rs. 2,000, from the State and to sanction the construction of the building.

44. *Dormitory for the native students of Cooch Behar.*—The erection of a Dormitory for the native students of Cooch Behar on the plan of the Boarding Institution for the local college was sanctioned.

45. *State Scholarships.*—The question of redistribution of the State scholarships tenable in the Victoria College is under our consideration and we shall propose some modifications in the existing mode of distribution, so that the benefit of the scholarship may be equally enjoyed by the boys of the Jenkins' School and other High English Schools in the State.

46. *Medical.*—The question of giving medical relief to the employees of the Cooch Behar State Railway and the arrangement to be made therefor are under our consideration. For the present we have directed the Civil Surgeon to treat the Railway patients with the aid of the existing Dispensary establishment.

47. *Improvement in the Cooch Behar Charitable Hospital.*—Dr. Gupta, Officiating Civil Surgeon, has drawn our attention to the necessity of accomplishing several sanitary and other improvements in connection with the Cooch Behar Charitable Hospital. On financial grounds we could not recommend the adoption of all his proposals but we have proposed the undertaking of some of them at once. The others may be gradually taken in hand hereafter.

48. *Police*.—Your Highness was pleased to raise the status of the Shitalkuchi out-post from an out-post to a Police Station.

The Police arrangements for the Cooch Behar State Railway are still engaging our consideration. We are in correspondence with the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the Assistant Inspector General of Railway Police in Bengal on the subject.

49. *Introduction of Bengal Police Circular order No. 7 of the 27th October 1892*.—Your Highness was pleased to sanction the adoption of the Bengal Police Circular order No. 7 of the 27th October 1892, which revises the duties of Court officers with a view to securing better prosecution of cases sent up by the Police.

50. *Supply of new arms to the Police*.—To replace the old and useless arms now in the hands of the Police, sanction was accorded to a provision of Rs. 800 in the Budget for supplying the Police force with new arms.

51. *Official status of the Superintendent of Police*.—Your Highness decided once for all that in his official capacity the Superintendent of Police is on the same footing in his relation to the Fouzdary Ahilkar as a District Superintendent of Police in Bengal is to the District Officer.

52. *Court of Wards*.—On the representation of the Dewan we sanctioned the retention of the estate of Babus Satish and Suresh Chandra Mustaffi for a further period of 3 years. The estates of the following Wards were taken charge of by the Court of Wards during the year under report:—

1. Estate of Kamakhya Charan Talookdar.
2. Estate of Dharendra Nath Das.
3. Estate of Masiruddin.
4. Estate of Umamoi Debya.

53. The following estates were released from the management of the Court of Wards:—

1. Estate of late Babu Kali Doss Bose and another.
2. Estate of Dharmeswary Debya of Bagmara.

54. *Chaklajat Estates*.—The report of the Manager of the Chaklajat Estates has not yet been received; when received it will be separately reviewed and forwarded for consideration.

55. *Panga Estate*.—The post of the Dewan of the Panga Estate was abolished during the year under report. The management of the estate was transferred to the Manager of the Chaklajat Estates and considerable reductions were effected in the establishment, contingent and other charges.

56. *Darjeeling Estates*.—Your Highness was pleased to sanction the grant of a plot of land measuring 4 poles 124 sqr. ft., free of rent, to the Darjeeling Municipality for the erection of a new reservoir of water.

III (b).—FINANCIAL.

57. In January 1893 Your Highness in Council went through the Skeleton Budget for 1893-94, submitted by the Dewan, in which he estimated the Revenue of the State at Rs. 19,24,191 and stated that, after providing 2 lacs for Public Works, Rs. 4,77,246 only could be made available for Your Highness' Personal expenses, including the shooting camp charges and payments of outstanding bills. Your Highness in Council was pleased to approve of the Skeleton Budget and to order the preparation of the detailed Budget on the lines indicated in it.

58. In March the Auditor submitted the General Budget entering in it the same figures as those in the previous year under heads, "Control," "General Administration" &c. Deducting the total expenditure under these heads from the total receipts a balance of Rs. 6,91,907 remained for Your Highness' personal expenses and the Public Works. It was under Your Highness' personal expenses that there had been serious divergence between the figures submitted by the Dewan and those put forward by the Auditor. The Auditor clearly showed that after making provision of Rs. 4,22,970 for Your Highness' personal expenses, as shewn by the Private Secretary, there would remain a balance of Rs. 2,68,937 available for Public Works as well as for payment of out-standing bills. After making provision for works that had been begun and cutting out many projects, which were desirable, it was found that the Public Works Budget could not be brought down below Rs. 2,01,500, while Rs. 12,000 at least had to be provided for Maharaj Kumar's education. Thus the amount available for payment of out-standing bills was not more than Rs. 50,000.

59. As many of these out-standings were old and the claims pressing it was important that some provision should be made, if not for the extinction, at least for a sensible reduction in the total amount. As no reduction was possible in the amount provided for Public Works, Your Highness in Council was pleased to decide once for all that Rs. 3,06,000 only should be provided for Your Highness' personal expenses, thus leaving a margin for the satisfaction of a larger amount of out-standings.

60. The Budget ultimately submitted by the Auditor put down the total revenue of the State at Rs. 19,41,278 and the expenditure at Rs. 19,38,341 inclusive of Rs. 1,00,000 for repayment of the Railway loan, resulting in a trifling surplus of Rs. 2,937 only. Rs. 4,56,000 and Rs. 2,01,500 only were provided for Your Highness' personal expenses and payment of out-standing bills, and the Public Works, respectively.

61. As the year advanced fresh sanctions to the extent of Rs. 47,000 on different accounts, were made by Your Highness and there were proposals for further expenditure of Rs. 29,000 under Your Highness' consideration. In September 1893 the Dewan very clearly and pointedly brought to Your Highness' notice that this extraordinary increase in expenditure would cause a large deficit in the year's Budget and great difficulty would be experienced in paying off the out-standing bills. He deprecated the idea of drawing much on the cash balance or of stopping payment of out-standing bills. The Council concurring in the advice given by the Dewan respectfully pressed on Your Highness the absolute necessity for reducing some items of expenditure already sanctioned, and for abstaining from entertaining any other large and expensive project for the rest of the year. Your Highness agreed with the Dewan and the Council in this opinion and ordered the postponement of the Band godown and exercise room, and promised not to lose sight of the advice given in considering the proposals for works pending before you, as well as in entertaining future ones.

62. The revised budget revealed some change in the financial position. There was an increase of Rs. 36,650 and Rs. 1,12,738 in the Revenue and the Expenditure sides, respectively. This large increase of expenditure, which was made up chiefly of increase under Public Works and House-hold, not only swallowed up the expected surplus of Rs. 2,937 and the unexpected increase of Rs. 36,650 in the Revenue but caused a deficit in the Revised Estimate as prepared by the Auditor. After the preparation of the esti-

mates Your Highness ordered advances amounting to Rs. 81,000 to be made from the Treasury under Your Highness' special orders. These amounts were to be adjusted in the year's account. This adjustment being made increased the deficit to Rs. 1,54,151 and decreased the cash balance to a great extent.

63. The actuals of the year, however, showed a change for the better. The actual Revenue of the year under different heads amounted to Rs. 20,67,158 against an expenditure of Rs. 21,13,957 inclusive of Rs. 1,00,000 expended in repayment of the Railway loan, which the Auditor has not shewn as a charge against Revenue. The expenditure not being a final charge, he has shewn it in the disbursement side of the State accounts and included it in Statement No. II appended to his report. The revenue of the year shewed a satisfactory and unexpected increase of Rs. 89,230 over the revised, or Rs. 1,25,880 over the regular estimates, while by economies effected in all branches of administration the expenditure showed a decrease of Rs. 21,922 over the revised or an increase of Rs. 1,75,616 over the original estimates. As pointed out, the Auditor has omitted in the statement of Revenue and Expenditure the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 expended in the repayment of the Railway loan on the ground of the charge not being a final one, and thus showed a surplus of Rs. 53,201, but when that payment is taken into account we can not but hold that there has actually been a deficit of Rs. 46,799.

64. As desired by Your Highness the Auditor's Financial Report is herewith incorporated.

FINANCIAL.

It was estimated that the revenue of the year would be Rs. 19,41,278 and the expenditure Rs. 18,38,341 (excluding the payment of one lac towards the Government Loan) shewing a surplus of Rs. 1,02,937.

2. The regular or revised estimates for the year put the revenue and expenditure at Rs. 19,77,928 and Rs. 20,35,879 respectively, shewing a deficit of Rs. 57,951 against a surplus of Rs. 1,02,937. Although there was an improvement in revenue of Rs. 36,650 on the original figure, still this deficit in the revised estimates could not be avoided as certain unavoidable payments on His Highness' account and sanction for Public Works had to be made during the year. The earnings and the expenditure of the Cooch Behar State Railway were estimated to be Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 15,000, respectively, shewing a deficit of Rs. 6,000 in the working.

3. While the Revised Estimates shewed a deficit, the accounts of the year presented quite a different result. The statement No. 1 appended hereto shews an actual revenue of Rs. 20,67,158 being more than the revised estimate by Rs. 89,230 and the original by Rs. 1,25,880, and an expenditure of Rs. 20,13,957 being less than the revised estimates by Rs. 21,922, though more than the original by Rs. 1,75,616. The actual reduction in the expenditure as against the revised estimates was therefore Rs. 21,922 and the actual surplus upon the accounts was Rs. 53,201 as against the estimated deficit of Rs. 57,951 which is satisfactory. It may be observed that this result has been due to the fact that the estimated increase on the revenue side shewed a further improvement while the expenditure shewed that the full amount of the provision in His Highness' and the Public Works Department Budgets was not expended.

The actual earnings and expenditure of the Cooch Behar State Railway shewed that the deficit which was estimated to be Rs. 6,000 actually turned out to be Rs. 2,476. But this would have been increased by Rs. 804 if the supplementary account for March, which was received after the closing of this office Books, had been received in time.

The decrease in revenue and increase in expenditure, as indicated in statement No. 1, are explained below:—

REVENUE.

I.—GENERAL REVENUE.

(e) *Sundries*.—Decrease Rs. 2,465. This is owing to over estimate under the head “Lapsed Deposit”.

II.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

(b) *Registration*.—The decrease of Rs. 332 is due to decrease in number of documents registered.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) *Criminal Justice*.—The receipts under the head “Magisterial fines” have been considerably less than the amount estimated for ; hence the decrease of Rs. 1,867.

(b) *Jail*.—The decrease of Rs. 2,289 is due to the falling off in the number of working prisoners and also to the fact that the Jail Budget itself was over estimated.

V.—HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH'S ESTATES.

(a) *Darjeeling Estate*.—The decrease of Rs. 5,606 is owing to “Castle-ton House” having been reserved for the Superintendent of the State, the rent of which had been included in the original estimate, and to the non-realization of rent which is heavily in arrear. The net income from the estate was Rs. 30,526 in the year under review.

(c) *Panga Estate*.—The heavy deficit of Rs. 6,725 is due to short collections under the several heads of the Budget. The Manager explains that this was owing to the fact that the collections were not continued to July as had been done in 1892-93.

EXPENDITURE.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

3. *Revenue*.—The increase is due to certain adjustments which had to be made under the head “Repayment of Lapsed Deposits” during the year.

IV.—HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH'S ESTATES.

(c) *Panga Estate*.—The excess expenditure is due to under estimate in the Revised Budget.

5. The statement No. II appended hereto shews the receipts and disbursements of the year 1893-94. The discrepancies that are observable in the statement do not call for any explanation as the items in it are fluctuating in character. The Statement No. III, which is also appended, shews the actual Ledger balances as they stood on the 31st March 1894 and needs no remarks.

6. *Cooch Behar State Railway Loan Account*.—From the statement No. IV it would appear that Rs. 6,97,617-4-7 was advanced to the State up to end of the year under review and that Rs. 27,430-2-4 was charged as interest thereof, making in all Rs. 7,25,041-6-11 as the amount due by the State. Out of this amount two lacs were paid, Rs. 1,79,703-10-7 towards the principal and Rs. 20,296-5-5 the interest, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,25,041-6-11 in favor of Government.

Cash balance.—When the revised estimates were framed, it was anticipated that the year would close with a cash balance of Rs. 6,20,457, being better than the original estimates by Rs. 2,82,977. In the actuals, however, the cash balance amounts to Rs. 8,69,394 (including the Government balance of Rs. 2,11,863,) being better than the revised estimates by Rs. 2,48,937. It will be observed, that the general result of the Financial Administration of the year under review is satisfactory, as after making certain heavy payments to the extent of Rs. 1,75,616 (excluding the one lac on account of the Government loan) over and above the

original estimate, the cash balance shews a great improvement. It may be remarked that the cash balance as stated above does not exclusively belong to the State as besides the Government money, it includes some heavy deposits made during the year.

Remarks upon the work of the Department.—Babu Sasi Bhusan Mukerjee has been permanently appointed Head Assistant in place of Babu Sri Nath Barat, deceased. He is an able assistant, is fairly conversant with the Government system of working and has given me satisfaction by the manner in which he has discharged his duties during the short period he has been employed here. The other assistants have continued to do their work satisfactorily.

III.—(c) QUASI-POLITICAL.

65. *Indian Hemp Drugs Commission.*—The Government of Bengal requested Your Highness to supply information to the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, relating to the cultivation, growth, use, &c. of the hemp and other drugs in Your Highness' Territory. A series of written questions were sent by the commission and the Superintendent of the State, the Dewan, the Civil and Sessions Judge and the Fouzdary Ahilkar were requested to frame answers to the questions. Information was duly supplied to the Secretary to the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission by the above gentlemen.

66. *Import of Rolling Stock by Native States without reference to the Government of India*—Attention of Your Highness was invited to the fact that the import of Railway carriage direct from England by Native Chiefs may lead to much loss and disappointment, for unless such carriages are built in accordance with regulations, as regards design and dimensions, they are liable to be refused by any Railway administration in India and may be prohibited from running on any Indian Railway under section 23 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

67. *Extension of Telegraphic communication between Cooch Behar and Gitaldaha.*—Arrangements were made through the Government of Bengal with the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, for the opening of a telegraphic line between the Torsa and Gitaldaha Stations, and the charges for the construction and maintenance of the line by the Government Telegraph Department were settled. The line has since been opened.

68. *Registration of powers-of-attorney by the Superintendent of the State.*—The Superintendent of the State, who is *ex-officio* a Justice of the Peace in Cooch Behar, registered Powers-of-attorneys to be used in British Districts under clause 3 of section 33 of Act III of 1877 (British Indian Registration Act.)

69. *Queen-Empress' Birth-day.*—The Birth-day of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India was celebrated, as usual, on the 24th May 1893. There was a parade of the Cooch Behar Military and Police force on the Parade Ground, a *feu-de-joie* with the usual Imperial salute of 31 guns was fired; there were a Gymkhana at the Nilkuty Race Course and the usual Birth-day State Dinner at the Palace.

70. *Boundary dispute near Mogulhat.*—The dispute between the Cooch Behar State and the Rungpur Zemindars, in respect of some plots of land measuring 121½ Bighas situated near Mogulhat, still forms the subject of correspondence between us and the Commissioner of the Rajshye Division. It was not finally decided at the close of the official year.

III.—(d) PUBLIC WORKS.

71. *Railway.*—The construction of the Cooch Behar State Railway was completed during the year under report. The line was opened for goods traffic from the 15th September 1893, and passenger traffic from 1st March 1894. It was decided to have the Cooch Behar State Railway worked for a period of two years by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and the settlement of the draft of an agreement between Your Highness and the Secretary of State in Council on the subject was under consideration. Pending the final acceptance of the agreement it was settled that the line should be worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway Administration. The Manager of that Railway will represent Your Highness in all suits for or against the Cooch Behar State line, and shall undertake the same general duties with respect to the Cooch Behar State Railway as are entrusted to him with respect to the Eastern Bengal State Railway. It was decided to introduce into Cooch Behar the rules of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system in their entirety, and to adopt the British Indian Railways Act of 1890, with such modifications as we suggested in consideration of the special circumstances of the Cooch Behar line. We strongly represented the necessity of keeping the cost of working the line within the limits of income derivable from traffic, and to make arrangements for all the departments of the Railway on as economical a basis as is consistent with efficient working of the line. We are glad to state that most of our suggestions have been accepted by the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in behalf of the Government. Apprehension has been caused regarding the safety of the line on account of the change in the course of the river Torsa, which has made considerable encroachment towards the Railway line in Talook Ghughumari. The Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, with the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, and the Chief Engineer, came to inspect the spot. They examined the place and the course of the river; a report was prepared by them on the subject of protective works to guard against further encroachment.

72. *Damage done to the Railway line by private individuals.*—The Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, brought to Your Highness' notice the damage done to the north end of the Mogulhat *chur* line by the adjacent villagers by cutting a *bund* a little up the river. The Sub-Naib Ahilkar of Dinbata held a local enquiry into the matter and was of opinion that the bund most probably gave way to the force of the current which was blocked in various ways, and that the sudden gush of water washed away the line.

73. *Repairs to Benares houses.*—Your Highness was pleased to sanction the sale of Shitalkhuchi Aye's house at Benares for Rs. 4,000 and the utilization of the sale proceeds and of Rs. 7,957, to be provided in the Public Works Department Budgets for 1894-95 and 1895-96, for repairs to certain houses there.

74. *Construction of an amalgamated Boarding for the foreign students and the Rajgun Boarders and the Superintendent's quarters.*—An amalgamated Boarding for the accommodation of the foreign students and the Rajgun boys, and family quarters for the Superintendent were constructed during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,293-14-2.

75. *Lansdowne Hall and the Dewan's Residence.*—After the contract with Mr. Freeborne for the construction of the Lansdowne Hall and the Dewan's residence had been cancelled, the work was taken in hand by the State Public Works Department. The construction of the Lansdowne

Hall was nearly completed at the close of the year and considerable progress was made in erecting the Dewan's house.

76. *Mathabhanga Sub-Divisional office.*—The *puccha* building for accommodating the Sub-Divisional office at Mathabhanga was completed at the end of the year.

77. *Feeder Road scheme.*—To secure traffic for the Cooch Behar State Railway, the Dewan and the Superintendent of Works submitted an exhaustive scheme for opening feeder roads throughout the State and improving the existing tracks and roads, leading to the stations along the line. After a careful consideration of the scheme, we recommended it to Your Highness for sanction. The amount necessary for carrying out the project will be met from the newly created "Communication Improvement Fund" and the surplus of the "Pound Fund." Your Highness has been pleased to accord assent to the scheme being carried out at once.

78. *Execution of Public Works by agency other than the Public Works Department.*—The question of having public works executed by an agency other than the regular Public Works Department has been referred to us by Your Highness for expression of opinion. We have supported the views of the Superintendent of the State to the effect that all projects involving an outlay of Rs. 500 and upwards and requiring professional supervision ought to be executed by the organized department but in cases of minor works, costing less than the above amount, the interest of Your Highness may, at times, be better served by having such petty works done by the Officer or Department concerned having a more direct interest in their execution. The matter is still under the consideration of Your Highness.

III (e).—MISCELLANEOUS.

79. *Qualifications of candidates for appointment in the Executive service of the State.*—Your Highness was pleased to sanction the following rules regarding the eligibility of candidates for employment as Naib Ahilkars and Sub-Naib Ahilkars in the State service:—

(I.) No one shall be confirmed as a Sub Naib Ahilkar or promoted permanently to a Naib Ahilkarship unless he is a good rider and a man of sound health, good physique and capable of bearing fatigue and exposure.

He shall have to produce a riding certificate from the Superintendent of the State and a health certificate to the above effect from the Civil Surgeon.

II. Every candidate for employment as Sub-Naib and Naib Ahilkar shall be required to submit a statement shewing the landed properties in the State held by him or by members of the family with whom he lives jointly, and stating the names of the Sub-divisions, Pergunnahs and the Villages where they are situated.

The above rules do not in any way affect the order of Your Highness laying down that Law Graduates of the Calcutta University only can be appointed as Sub-Naib Ahilkars.

Your Highness was pleased also to approve of the suggestions made by the Dewan, and supported by us, that only those of the Sub-Naib Ahilkars who have had experience in Revenue and Executive works should be chosen to fill up vacancies in the posts of Naib Ahilkars. Your Highness has called for suggestions from us about the training of the Sub-Naib Ahilkars in this branch of their duties.

80. *Tour of Magistrates in the Mofussil.*—We laid down that the Fouzdary Ahilkar should be out on tour for two months in a year, and that the Sub-divisional officers should keep their own ponies and be out for two

months in a year in the interior of their respective Sub-divisions. Their special attention was invited to the strict observance of the above rules.

81. *Hereditary claims to Jaigirs.*—An exhaustive report was submitted by the Dewan on the question of claims put forward by heirs of Jaigirdars to the Jaigir land held by their predecessors. Your Highness held that Jaigir lands were granted under certain conditions in lieu of wages for work done. In the *Sunuds* given for the purpose, it is expressly recorded that the heirs of a Jaigirdar servant have no right to the service lands. If a Jaigirdar misbehaves himself, or is found unfit for his work, he may be dismissed. His Highness has accordingly ruled once for all that Jaigir lands should, on no account, be considered to belong to the family, with this modification that in choosing a successor to a Jaigir, the petitions of his heirs, if any, may be taken into favorable consideration, when they are fit for the work for which the service land is intended.

82. *Improvement of the sanitary condition of the Town of Cooch Behar.*—The improvement of the sanitary condition of the Town of Cooch Behar attracted Your Highness' attention from a long time and Your Highness was very anxious to see it improved. Dr. Gupta, the late Civil Surgeon of the State, submitted a full and elaborate report dealing with the cause, history and remedies relating to the important question of the prevalence of malarial fever in the State and made certain suitable suggestions for its prevention. The matter was fully discussed in the Council and the report of the Civil Surgeon was forwarded to the Town Committee for discussion and report as to how the proposals made could be carried out.

83. *Civil suit against Rani Aubhoyeswari of Bijni.*—With Your Highness' permission a Civil suit for Rs. 28,018 against Rani Aubhoyeswari Devi of Bijni was instituted in the Alipore Sub-Judge's Court.

84. *Permission to Newaz Khan to catch elephants.*—On the recommendation of the Dewan of the State Your Highness was pleased to grant permission to Newaz Khan of Dawaguri in Mathabhanga to catch wild elephants in his own jotes in the State, on the understanding that he will pay half share as royalty and Your Highness will have the refusal of the elephants if Your Highness likes to purchase them.

85. *Departmental examination of Babu Satish Chandra Mustaffi, Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar.*—Babu Satish Chandra Mustaffi, Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar, was examined in the Civil and Rent Laws that are in force in the State and was successful in passing the examination with credit.

86. *Conferring the title of "Chaudhuri" upon Padma Nath Patwari.*—In consideration of the work of public utility done by Babu Padma Nath Patwari of Unishbisha in the Sub-division of Mathabhanga, Your Highness was pleased to confer on him the title of "Chaudhuri"

87. *Works of Public utility by Jotedars.*—The following Jotedars received Your Highness' acknowledgment for their liberality in undertaking works of public utility during the year :—

(1.) Late Babu Kashi Kanta Talookdar, who offered before his death Rs. 2,000 for the excavation of a tank for the use of the public; the work had already been commenced when the year expired.

(2.) Babus Aula Ram and Durga Prosad Shahas, who paid Rs. 3,000 for the same purpose.

(3.) Babu Tarini Charan Chackraburty offered to pay Rs. 3,000 for construction of a road from Torsa Railway Station to Shibpur Bowra via Katamari.

88. *Nuzzar and Emdad*.—The following revised scale of Nuzzars and Emdads to be presented and received by officers named below on the occasion of the Pooneah Ceremony was sanctioned during the year under report:—

Number.	Officer.	Amount of Nuzzar.	Amount of Emdad.
1	The Dewan	Six gold mohurs and thirty-seven rupees.	576
2	Civil and Sessions Judge	Five gold mohurs ...	450
3	Fouzdary Ahilkar	Four ditto ...	250
4	Assistant Civil Judge	Three ditto ...	200
5	Physician to Their Highnesses	Ditto ...	200
6	Personal Assistant to His Highness	Ditto ...	200
7	Treasury Officer	Ditto ...	200
8	Superintendent of Works	Ditto ...	200
9	Auditor	Ditto ...	200
10	Naib Ahilkars, according to rank	Two gold mohurs each	150 each
11	Settlement Naib Ahilkar	Ditto ...	150
12	Assistant Surgeon	Ditto ...	150
13	Duar Muktear	Ditto ...	150
14	Council Secretary	Ditto ...	150
15	Excise officer... ..	One gold mohur ...	80
16	Sub-Naib Ahilkars, according to rank... ..	Ditto ...	80 each
17	Aides-de-camp to His Highness	Ditto ...	80 „
18	Babu Din Doyal Chowdhury	Ditto ...	80
19	Duar Buxee	Ditto ...	75
20	Treasury Accountant	Ditto ...	75
21	Head Clerk and Sheristadar, Malcutchery	Ditto ...	75
22	Assistant Duar Muktear	Ditto ...	75

89. *Warrant of Precedence at Durbar*.—Your Highness was pleased to prescribe the following revised order of Precedence at Durbar with effect from the 1st September 1893:—

Right-hand side.

1. The Superintendent of the State.
2. The Dewan.
3. The Civil and Sessions Judge.
4. The Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah.
5. The Civil Surgeon.
6. The Principal, Victoria College.

7. The Fouzdary Ahilkar.
8. The Agent, Darjeeling Estates.
9. The Superintendent of Police (*present incumbent.*)
10. The Assistant Civil Judge.
11. The Physician to Their Highnesses.
12. The Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharajah.
13. The Treasury Officer.
14. The Superintendent of Works.
15. The Auditor.
16. The Naib Ahilkars, according to rank.
17. The Settlement Naib Ahilkar.
18. The Assistant Surgeon.
19. The Professors of the Victoria College, according to rank.
20. The Head Master of the Jenkins' School.
21. The Duar Muktear.
22. The Superintendent of the Boarding Institution.
23. The Secretary to the State Council.
24. The Excise Officer.
25. The Sub-Naib Ahilkars, according to rank.
26. The Aides-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharajah.
27. The State Pleader.
28. The Duar Buxi.
29. The Inspector of Schools.
30. The Head Assistant, Maharajah's Office.
31. The Canoongoe, first Grade.
32. The Subadar Major.
33. The Inspectors of Police, first grade.
34. The Treasury Accountant.
35. The Head Clerk and Sheristadar, Superintendent of State's office.
36. The Head Clerk and Sheristadar, Dewan's office.
37. The Sheristadar, Civil and Sessions Judge's office.
38. The Head Clerk, Council office.
39. The Head Assistant, Audit office.
40. The Head Assistant, Private Secretary's office.
41. The Peskar, Council office.
42. The Head Clerk, Civil and Sessions Judge's office.
43. The Inspectors of Police, second grade.
44. The Nazir.
45. The Supervisor, P. W. Department.
46. The Head Clerk and Sheristadar, Chaklajat Estates.
47. The Assistant Duar Muktear.
48. The Bhandar Thakur.
49. The Deputy Inspector of Schools.
50. The Naib of Boda.
51. The Pleaders, first grade.
52. The Jailor.
53. The Native Doctor (Babu Hari Charan Sen.)
54. Overseer, P.W.Department (Babu Hari Mohun Chatterjee.)

Left hand side.

1. The Rajgurus.
2. The Rajguns, according to rank (including Kumar Rangila Narayan.)
3. Her Highness' relations.
4. The principal jotedars and State pensioners of rank.
5. The Pundits of rank.
6. Babu Madhu Sudan Mukerjee.
7. „ Satis Charan Das.
8. „ Dijendra Nath Bagchi.

90. *Revenue-Agencyship Examination.*—An examination was held for the selection of Revenue Agents from Mooktears who had been practising in the Settlement office. A Board of Examiners consisting of the Civil and Sessions Judge, the Officiating Fouzdary Ahilkar, the Malcutchery Naib Ahilkar and the Officiating Secretary to the State Council was formed. Nine candidates successfully passed the Examination. Your Highness gave your sanction to the enrolment of their names in the list of Revenue Agents in the State.

91. *Pension of future employes of the Town Tehsil.*—Your Highness was pleased to order that the services of all persons employed at the Bhawaniganj Town Tehsil Cutchery should count towards pension.

92. *Extension of service to Babu Shita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar.* Babu Shita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar of Dinhat, who is still capable of hard work, was allowed a further extension of service for three years on the clear understanding that on the intermediate failure of capacity to work he will be called upon to retire at once.

93. *Increase of pay of some officers.*—Considering the long and meritorious services rendered, Your Highness was pleased to sanction an increase of pay to each of the following officers:—

1. Civil and Sessions Judge	...	...	100
2. Fouzdary Ahilkar	...	...	50
3. Personal Assistant to His Highness	...	...	50
4. Treasury Officer and Malcutchery Naib Ahilkar			
Babu Narendra Nath Sen (on deputation)	...		50

94. *Appointments.*—The following appointments of Gazetted Officers were made during the year:—

1. Bipra Narayan Kumar, Sub-Registrar, Sudder.
2. Mrs. Mukta Keshi Banerjee, Midwife.
3. Babu Jadu Nath Bhattacharjee, B.L., Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar.
4. A. D. Mackinnon Esq., M.D., Civil Surgeon, Cooch Behar.
5. Babu Padma Nath Das, B.L., Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga.
6. „ Lalit Kumar Banerjee, M.A., Professor of English Literature, Victoria College.
7. „ Mohit Lal Sen, Assistant Surgeon, Cooch Behar.

95. *Pensions, gratuities &c.*—The following pensions and gratuities were sanctioned during the year :—

PENSION (MONTHLY.)

			Rs.	A.	P.
Panchanon Ray, 3rd grade Head-constable	...	...	3	15	11
Sarada Charan Bhattacharjee, Constable	...	...	2	11	2
Banamali Dey, Constable	...	...	1	6	4
Shaikh Nabab, ditto	...	...	1	8	0
Barkat Nashya, ditto	...	...	4	0	0
Matabuks, ditto	...	...	2	4	3
Babu Syam Lal Mukherji, Inspector of Police	...	...	58	5	4
Ramdin Upadhyaya, Head Constable	...	...	8	9	8
Tilak Sinha, Constable	...	...	4	8	0
Naimuddin Mahamed, Head Constable	...	...	6	4	0
Babu Harish Chandra Ghosh, Sub-Inspector of Police	...	...	10	0	0
Chandra Kanta Ghosh, Writer Constable	...	...	1	13	9
Babu Rameswar Paramanik, Naib Ahilkar	...	...	52	1	8
Mohendra Lal Bhattacharji, Head Constable	...	...	6	0	0
Mahesh Chandra Raha, ditto	...	...	4	14	9
Lakshmi Nath Das, Inspector of Vaccination	...	...	6	2	0
Govinda Ram Kahar, Head Constable	...	...	4	10	9
Jaga Mohun Sinha ditto.	...	...	6	2	10
Srikanta Das, Constable	...	...	2	11	11
Babu Gurujay Choudhri, Record-Keeper	...	...	11	0	0
Munshi Momtazuddin Ahamed, Inspector of Police	...	...	35	13	3
Deb Nath Basu, Constable	...	...	1	10	10
Turu Das do.	...	...	3	1	0
Mirza Bashiruddin, Sub-Inspector of Police	...	...	30	0	0
Siddhi Nath Das, Goldar, Anondamayi Dharmashala...	...	...	3	0	0
Guna Chandra Dey, Head Constable	...	...	8	0	0

GRATUITIES.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Pan Mahumed (Constable)	...	...	28	0	0
Kangalu Das (Peon) Malcutchery	...	...	42	0	0
Makhim, Musician, (Band)	...	...	60	0	0
Chintaman Roy (Constable)	...	...	72	0	0
Jagannath Sing (peon P. W. D.)	...	...	35	0	0
Abdul Adud (Constable)	...	...	63	0	0
Bechu Ojha do.	...	...	56	0	0
Hari Das (Chaprasi Duar office)	...	...	30	0	0
Matiullah Noshya (peon) C. & Ss. Judges' Nez. Dept.	...	...	20	0	0

96. *Leave.*—The following Gazetted officers obtained leave as noted against their names :—

Names of officers.	Leave granted.	
	Kind.	Amount.
1. Rai Calica Doss Dutt, Bahadur, Dewan ...	Privilege leave ...	One month.
2. Babu Jadab Chander Chuckerbutty, Civil and Sessions Judge.	Ditto ...	Two months and a half.
3. Dr. E. H. Brown, Civil Surgeon ...	Furlough ...	Six months.*
4. Babu Priya Nath Dutt, M. A. B. L., Fouzdary Ahilkar.	Privilege leave ...	Three months.
5. „ Hari Das Mukherjee, M. A. B. L., Assistant Civil Judge.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6. „ Raj Krishna Das, L. C. B., Settlement Naib Ahilkar and Naib Ahilkar of Toofangunj Sub-division.	Ditto ...	Ditto.†
7. „ Kedar Nath Majumdar, Superintendent of Works.	Ditto ...	Two months.
8. „ Surapati Chatterjee, B.L., Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga.	Ditto ...	One month & twenty days.
9. „ Bir Chandra Sinha, M. A., Professor of Philosophy, Victoria College.	Ditto ...	Three months.
10. „ Chandra Narain Chaudhuri, B. L., Offg. Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga.	Leave on Medical Certificate.	One month and ten days.
11. „ Guru Prasanna Sinha, Inspector of Police.	Privilege leave.	Two months & ten days.
12. „ Siddheswar Ghosh, Treasury Accountant	Ditto ...	Three months.
13. „ Srikrishna Roy, Inspector of Police ...	Ditto ...	Fifteen days.

* Sanction to the grant to this officer of six months' furlough was accorded by Government of Bengal. Dr. Brown availed himself of 6 months' furlough with effect from the afternoon of the 30th April 1894.

† In the interest of the State service this officer was afterwards recalled to duty, and the unexpired portion of the privilege leave cancelled.

97. *Council office establishment and conduct of the staff.*—Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, B.L., held charge of the Council office as Secretary from the commencement of the year until the 27th May 1893, when he was transferred to Mathabhanga as Naib Ahilkar of that place. Babu Ashutosh Ghosh, B.L., Sub-Naib Ahilkar, acted as Secretary to the Council from the 1st June 1893 until the close of the official year. Both these officers performed the duties of Secretary most efficiently and afforded us great satisfaction by the intelligent discharge of their duties.

Babu Narendra Nath Ghose, Head clerk, was permanently employed in Your Highness' office and Babu Basanta Kumar Sen, Peshkar, who had been acting as Head clerk, was confirmed in his appointment. Babu Bama Charan Neogi, who had passed the B. L. examination, was appointed Peshkar in the place of Babu Basanta Kumar. He was absent for six months on leave on private affairs during which period Babu Gauri Nath Das, Second clerk, acted as Council Peshkar.

Babu Basanta Kumar Sen is an intelligent, hard-working officer and rendered us great satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. Babu Bama Charan Neogi is an intelligent young man. Babu Gauri Nath Das worked satisfactorily. The other Clerks and Mohurirs performed their respective duties fairly well.

We have the honor to be,

Your Highness'

Most obedient servants,

E E. LOWIS,

Vice-President,

CALICA DOSS DUTT,

Dewan, Member.

JADUB CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY,

Judicial Member. .

STATE COUNCIL, COOCH BEHAR.

Statement shewing the institution & disposal of Regular Appeals for the year 1893-94.

From what Department.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.									Pending.	Over six months.	Over twelve months.
				Dismissed on default.	Compromised.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Struck off.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Total.			
Civil Department { Title Suits	2	5	7	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	5	2	..	..
Small Cause Court Suits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent Suits .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Revenue Department .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2	6	8	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	6	2	..	..

Statement shewing the institution & disposal of Criminal Appeals for the year 1893-94.

From what Department.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.				Pending.	Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.		
Sessions Court	2	11	13	12	..	..	12	1	

Statement shewing the institution & disposal of Special Appeals for the year 1893-94

From what Department.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.									Pending.	Over six months.	Over twelve months.
				Dismissed on default.	Compromised.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Struck off.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Total.			
Civil Department { Title Suits	1	9	10	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	7	3	..	..
Small Cause Court Suits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent Suits	2	11	13	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	7	6	..	..
Revenue Department .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3	20	23	..	..	..	5	9	..	..	..	14	9	..	..

STATE COUNCIL, COOCH BEHAR.

Statement shewing the institution & disposal of Motions for the year 1893-94.

From what Department.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.			Pending.	REMARKS.
				Granted.	Rejected.	Total.		
Civil Department	2	8	10	2	5	7	3	
Revenue Department .. ..	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	
Criminal Department	2	3	5	1	4	5	..	
TOTAL ..	4	13	17	3	11	14	3	

Statement shewing the institution & disposal of Miscellaneous Appeals for the year 1893-94.

From what Department.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.									Pending.
				Dismissed on default.	Compromised.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Struck off.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Total.	
Revenue Department	3	8	11	1	1	1	3	4	..	..	..	10	1
Civil Department .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	3	8	11	1	1	1	3	4	..	..	..	10	1

Statement shewing the institution and disposal of Miscellaneous cases for the year 1893-94.

Nature of cases.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.			Total.	Pending.	REMARKS.
				Granted.	Rejected.	Struck off.			
Miscellaneous cases	2	11	13	1	10	....	11	2	

ASHUTOSH GHOSH,

Offg. Secretary, State Council, Cooch Behar.

No. I.—Statement shewing the Revenue and Expenditure of the Cooch Behar State Treasuries for the year ending 31st March 1894.

REVENUE.	Revised Estimates for 1893-94.	Account for 1893-94.	DIFFERENCE.		EXPENDITURE.	Revised Estimates for 1893-94.	Account for 1893-94.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
<i>I.—General Revenue—</i>									
a. Land Revenue ...	11,35,180	11,65,707	30,527		I.—Household Expenses ...	7,87,390	7,85,772		1,618
b. Stamps ...	1,45,700	1,58,075	12,375		II.—Administration—				
c. Excise ...	77,000	82,358	5,358		1. Control ...	82,963	80,811		2,152
d. Interest on Loans ...	1,580	1,815	235		2. General ...	5,40,389	5,22,318		18,071
e. Sundries ...	12,387	9,922		2,465	3. Revenue ...	2,29,751	2,37,768	8,017	
<i>II.—Law and Justice—</i>					4. Law and Justice ...	49,148	47,580		1,568
a. Civil and Sessions Court ...	200	450	250		III.—Debutter	42,491	42,298		198
b. Registration ...	6,500	6,168		332	IV.—His Highness the Maharajah's Estates				
<i>III.—Miscellaneous—</i>					(a.) Darjeeling Estate	25,128	23,562		1,566
a. Criminal Justice ...	6,800	4,933		1,867	(b.) Chaklajal Estates ...	2,45,258	2,38,552		6,706
b. Jail ...	7,010	4,721		2,289	(c.) Panga Estate ...	18,416	20,194	1,778	
c. Education, Science and Arts ...	6,220	7,230	1,010		V.—Cooch Behar State Railway	15,000	15,107	107	
d. Public Works ...	2,000	2,429	429						
e. Sundries ...	972	4,108	3,136						
<i>IV.—Debutter</i> ...	99,000	1,06,424	7,424						
<i>V.—His Highness the Maharajah's Estates—</i>									
a. Darjeeling Estate ...	59,694	54,088		5,606					
b. Chaklajal Estates ...	3,79,550	4,23,689	44,139						
c. Panga Estate ...	29,185	22,410		6,725					
<i>VI.—Cooch Behar State Railway</i> ...	9,000	12,631	3,631						
• Total Revenue ...	19,77,928	20,67,158	89,230		Total	20,35,879	20,13,957		21,922
• Deficit ...	57,951			57,951	Surplus		53,201	53,201	
• Grand Total ...	20,35,879	20,67,158	31,279		Grand Total	20,35,879	20,67,158	31,279	

ANANTA LAL SING,
Auditor of the Cooch Behar State.

No. II.—Statement shewing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Cooch Behar State Treasuries for the year ending 31st March, 1894.

RECEIPTS	Revised Estimates for 1893-94.	Account for 1893-94.	DIFFERENCE		DISBURSEMENTS.	Revised Estimates for 1893-94.	Account for 1893-94.	DIFFERENCE	
			Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
Cash balance ...	8,13,903	8,13,903	89,280	15,446	State Expenditure	20,35,379	20,13,957		21,922
State Revenue ...	19,77,928	20,67,158			Government of Bengal ...	6,00,000	5,56,820		63,180
Government of Bengal ...	6,00,000	5,84,554			Personal Accounts.				
Haril Lal Goswami	1,000	100		900	Local Shop-keepers and Residents	9,000	9,012	12	
Bisness Nath Sing Resalder	1,000	1,000			Bhabani Kam Bhattacharjee		200		
Local Shop-keepers and Residents.	7,612	7,844	232		Local Funds.				
Derjeeling Municipality ...	2,420	2,500	80		Chowkidari Fund		143		
Local Funds.					Municipal Fund	31,129	31,777	648	
Chowkidari Fund		603	603		Temple scholarship fund		39		
Municipal fund	31,833	28,116		3,717	Pound Fund	4,890	10,556	5,666	
Temple scholarship fund	39			39	School Fee Fund	3,123	2,967		161
Pound Fund	5,550	5,485		65	Communication Improvement Fund	48,697	55,224	6,527	
School Fee Fund					Deposits.				
Communication Improvement Fund	51,500	57,084	5,584		Revenue deposit	30,000	1,72,164	1,42,164	
Deposits.					Judicial deposit	40,700	17,210		23,490
Revenue deposit	50,000	1,69,491	1,19,491		General deposit	1,30,650	25,552		1,05,098
Judicial deposit	20,488	99,657		20,212	Advances Recoverable.				
General deposit	1,70,650			70,993	Advances recoverable	2,33,694	2,23,001		16,693
Advances Recoverable.					Permanent Advance	100	500	400	
Advances recoverable	1,40,128	2,10,905	70,777		Bullion and Suspense Accounts.				
Permanent advance	100			100	Bullion Account		14	14	
Bullion & Suspense account.					Suspense Account		2,835	2,835	
Bullion Account		156	156		Miscellaneous Accounts				
Suspense account		568	568		Miscellaneous cash remittance	1,58,331	1,12,138		46,193
Miscellaneous Accounts					Repayment of Railway Loan	1,00,000	1,00,000		
Miscellaneous cash remittance	1,58,331	1,12,138		46,193	Cooch Behar State Ry. Capital Account	3,72,589	5,96,787	2,24,198	
Repayment of Railway Loan	3,72,589	5,96,428	2,23,839		Derjeeling Cash account		68,383	68,383	
Cooch Behar State Ry. Capital Account		358	358		Examiner of accounts E.R.S. Railway		15,229	15,229	
Derjeeling Cash account		67,590	67,590		Suspense accounts E. B. S. Railway		2,358	2,358	
Examiner of accounts E. B. S. Railway		17,775	17,775		Total	38,04,826	39,96,865	1,92,039	
Suspense account E.R.S. Railway		2,358	2,358		Balance	6,20,457	8,69,394	2,48,937	
Grand Total	44,25,283	48,66,259	4,40,976		Grand Total	44,25,283	48,66,259	4,40,976	

AMRITA LAL SEN,
Auditor of the C. B. State.

No. III.—Statement shewing the Ledger balances of the Accounts of the Cooch Behar State as on the 31st March 1894.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Amount due to the State.		Amount due by the State.	
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
To Treasury Officer, Cooch Behar	7,10,920 5 9	By Government of Bengal	2,11,863 5 6
" Manager, Chakrajat Estates	1,57,287 12 3	" Cooch Behar State Railway Loan Account	5,25,041 6 11
" Bank of Bengal	1,185 14 5	" Examiner, Eastern Bengal State Railway	2,546 9 8
" Darjeeling cash Account	792 3 0	" Municipal Fund	1,255 12 3
" Darjeeling Capital Account	7,87,408 15 1	" Temple Sanskrit scholarship fund	46 15 5
" Cooch Behar State Railway Capital Account	7,25,041 6 11	" Pound Fund	1,787 1 2
" Selim Tea Company's shares	1,00,000 0 0	" Jenkins' School fee Fund	908 9 7
" Advances Recoverable	97,133 10 7	" Communication Improvement fund	1,860 6 3
" Permanent Advance	5,601 5 4	" Chankidari Fund	489 13 3
" Darjeeling Municipality	15,500 0 0	" Revenue Deposits	47,393 0 10
" Kumars Chundra Narayan and Lalit Narayan Deb Savas	36,854 0 0	" Judicial Deposits	16,564 7 5
" Bhaktee Ram Bhattacharjee	4,417 0 0	" General Deposits	92,088 2 0
" Hari Lal Goswami	6,436 8 9	" Bullion Account	1,611 12 1
" Bissegaur Nath Singh, Ressaldar	5,427 9 3	" Cooch Behar State	18,00,977 0 3
" Local shop-keepers and residents	50,262 2 6		
" Suspense Account	81 9 7		
TOTAL	27,04,351 6 7	TOTAL	27,04,351 6 7

Cooch Behar State, Audit Office,
The 7th July 1894.

ANRITA LAL SEN,
Auditor.

No. IV.—Statement of the Cooch Behar State Railway Loan Account to end of 1893-94.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
To					
Amount paid towards Principal ...	1,79,708 10 7		By amount received from Government of Bengal for the construction of Railway as per Accountant-General's Account ...	6,97,611 4 7	
Ditto ditto Interest ...	20,296 5 5		" amount of Interest charged ...	27,430 2 4	
		2,00,000 0 0			7,25,041 6 11
' Balance ...	.....	5,25,041 6 11			
Total ...		7,25,041 6 11	Total ...	.....	7,25,041 6 11

AMRITA LAL SEN,
Auditor of the Cooch Behar State.

No.

From

E. E. LOWIS, Esq.,

Superintendent of the Cooch Behar State,

COOCH BEHAR,

To

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH IN COUNCIL,

COOCH BEHAR.

Dated, Cooch Behar, the 7th August 1894.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Department of General Administration and Criminal Justice for the year 1893-94, being the third (and probably the last) report submitted by me in my capacity as Superintendent of your State.

2. I have been in charge of my office of Superintendent of the State during the whole of the year under report.

3. The report is, as heretofore, divided into the following sections and the Departments indicated have been dealt with in the order here given :—

1. Criminal Justice	...	...	...	...	2
2. Police	...	...	...	...	12
3. Jail and Lock-ups	...	...	...	...	20
4. Department of Public Works	...	...	...	...	24
5. Education	...	...	...	...	37
(a) Primary and Middle					
(b) Higher, Victoria College and Jenkins' School					
(c) Rajgun Boarding Institution					
6. Medical	...	...	...	...	58
7. Political	...	...	...	...	65
8. Military	...	...	...	...	66
9. Press	...	...	...	...	66
10. The Pheelkhana	...	...	...	...	66
11. The State Library	...	...	...	...	66
12. The Tonga Service	...	...	...	...	67

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

4. *Charge of office.*—The charge of the Sudder Foudary Office rested with Babu Priya Nath Dutt, M.A. B.L., during the year, except from the 23rd of July to the 6th of October, during which period he officiated as Civil and Sessions Judge, and from the 7th of October to the 6th of January when he was on privilege leave. Babu Haridas Mookherjee, Assistant Civil Judge, remained in charge during the above periods. Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Babu Jadu Nath Bhattacharjee, remained at the Sudder throughout the year, and Babu Chandra Narain Choudhuri, from the 6th of February to the 9th of March. Both these officers did criminal work in addition to their duties in the Civil and the Revenue Departments; Babu Ashutosh Ghosh, Secretary to the State Council, was invested with 2nd class Magisterial powers, and assisted the Foudary Ahilkar in disposing of criminal work from the 5th October to the end of the year.

5. *Sub-division Dinhata.*—The charge of this Sub-Division rested with Babu Sita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar, during the year. He was assisted by Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Babu Ashutosh Ghosh, from the 1st of April to the end of May and by Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Babu Hari Nath Bose, from the 5th of June to the end of the year.

6. *Sub-division Mathabhanga.*—Babu Surapati Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar, was in charge of this Sub-division in the beginning of the year. He fell ill in May, and was relieved on the 29th idem by Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, who remained in charge during the remaining period of the year. Babu Surapati Chatterjee died on the 18th of June and in him the State lost a good and promising officer. Babu Chandra Narain Choudhuri, B.L., acted as Sub-Naib Ahilkar in this Sub-division from the beginning of the year to the 1st of February and Babu Padma Nath Das from the 2nd to the end of the year.

7. *Sub-division Mekligunge.*—Babu Harendra Narain Choudhuri, Naib Ahilkar, remained in charge of this Sub-division from the beginning of the year to the 30th of June, and Babu Satish Chandra Mustafi from the 1st of July to the end of the year.

8. *Criminal Statistics.*—The following table shows the number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the past 3 years :—

YEAR.				OFFENCE.		Total.
				Cognizable.	Non-cognizable.	
1891-92	...	...	...	1,281	1,344	2,575
1892-93	...	...	...	1,160	1,134	2,294
1893-94	...	...	...	1,281	1,209	2,490

The number of cases reported during the year under report was 2,490 against 2,294 reported during the year previous, showing an increase of 196 cases. Of the total number, 1,281 were cognizable and 1,209 non-cognizable against 1,160 and 1,134, respectively, of the preceding year. Cognizable cases, therefore, increased by 121 and non-cognizable by 75. The returns of the Mathabhanga Sub-division show an increase of 45 cases, those of the Mekligunge Sub-division 51 cases, those of the Dinhata Sub-division 77 cases, and those of the Sudder 23 cases.

As regards cognizable cases the increase is mainly attributable to cases under the Indian Arms Act, while the rise in the number of non-cognizable cases is due to increase of minor offences under section 352 &c.

(a.) Of the cognizable offences, "offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice" (*Vide* class I, Statement A, Part I) amounted to 43 against 29, showing an increase of 14 cases. There were 38 cases of unlawful

assembly and rioting and one case under offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes, against 21 and 1, respectively of the year previous.

(b.) In class II i.e., "serious offences against person" the number was 93 against 97 showing a decrease of 4 cases.

(c.) There was 1 case of murder, 2 of culpable homicide, 5 of rape, 21 of kidnapping and 4 of unnatural offence during the year against 3 cases of murder, 3 of culpable homicide, 4 of rape, 14 of kidnapping and 2 of unnatural offence of the year previous.

(d.) In class III i.e., "serious offences against property" the number was 384 against 372 of the previous year showing an increase of 12 cases.

(e.) In class IV "minor offences against person" there was a decrease of 4 cases, the number being 33 against 37 of the previous year.

(f.) In class V, "minor offences against property" the number was 592 against 576 showing an increase of 16 cases.

(g.) In class VI i.e., "other offences not specified above," there was an increase of 72 cases, the number being 121 against 49 of the previous year. Of the 121 cases, 73 were under the Arms Act.

9. Statement A, Part II, shows the number of cases under each class of non-cognizable cases.

(a) In class I, "offences against the State, public tranquillity &c." there were 65 cases against 85 of the previous year showing a decrease of 20 cases.

(b) In class II, "Serious offences against person" as in the previous year there was no case during the year under this head.

(c) In class III, "Serious offences against property" there were 22 cases against 11 of the year previous showing an increase of 11 cases.

(d) In class IV, "Minor offences against person" shows an increase of 135 the numbers being 622 against 487 of the previous year.

(e) In class V, "Minor offences against property". The number was 253 against 255 showing a decrease of 2 cases.

(f) In class VI, "Other offences not specified above," there were 165 cases against 200 showing a decrease of 35 cases.

(g) Under special laws—there were 104 cases against 96 showing an increase of 8 cases.

10. The following table shows the number of cases reported and the number of persons brought to trial in all Courts during the past and the preceding years:—

PARTICULARS.				1892-93	1893-94
Number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported	...	...	...	2,294	2,490
Number of persons brought to trial	...	...	...	1,715	1,730
Convicted	...	...	...	816	811
Released	...	...	...	809	795
Otherwise disposed of	...	...	...	4	12
Remaining pending at the end of the year	...	...	...	86	112
Percentage of persons convicted to total number tried	...	...	...	50.21	50.49

The number of persons brought to trial was 1730 against 1715 of the previous year, showing a trifling increase of 15 persons. The percentage of convictions was nearly the same as in the preceding year.

11. 112 persons in 76 cases were pending trial on the 31st of March against 86 persons in 40 cases of the preceding year. Of these 112 persons, 6 were pending trial before the Court of Sessions, 33 before the Sudder Sub Naib Ahilkar, 12 before Babu Ashutosh Ghose, 5 before Babu Sita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar, Dinbata, 2 before Babu Hari Nath Bose, Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Dinbata, 8 before Babu Padma Nath Das, Sub Naib Ahilkar, Mathabanga, 22 before Babu Satish Chandra Mustafi, Naib Ahilkar, Mekligunge, and 24 before the Foudary Ahilkar.

12. The number of cases not enquired into under section 137, Criminal Procedure Code, was 140 against 27 of the preceding year.

13. The following statement gives the details of the number of persons brought to trial in all Courts in cognizable and non-cognizable cases during the year as compared with the preceding year.

STATES.	1899-00.		1900-01.	
	Cognizable.	Non-cognizable.	Cognizable.	Non-cognizable.
Cases reported	1,160	1,184	1,281	1,209
Number of persons brought to trial...	855	862	920	810
Convicted	404	412	487	324
Released	396	418	356	489
Otherwise disposed of	1	8	7	5
Remaining under trial at the close of the year ...	52	84	70	42
Percentage of persons convicted to total number tried	50.50	49.93	57.76	42.46

The percentage of convictions in cognizable cases rose from 50.50 to 57.76, while in non-cognizable cases it fell from 49.93 to 42.46.

14. *Synopsis of heinous cases.—Murder.*—As stated above, there was 1 case of murder reported during the year against 3 of the year previous. This case is summarized below.

One Madan Patni of Khaterbari in the Sub-Division of Mathabhanga was accused of having caused the death of one Srikanta Patni by poisoning. The case was investigated by the Police, and judicially inquired into by the Sub-divisional Officer, but no evidence was found against the accused.

15. *Culpable homicide.*—There were 2 cases of culpable homicide against 3 of the preceding year. They are detailed below :—

(1.) One Nasu Das had an intrigue with Jhapali Dasya, wife of Mogha Das of village Kasaldanga in the Sudder Sub-Division. One evening in October last Nasu and Jhapali were found in the same bed by Mogha. Nasu managed to escape, but was soon overtaken and severely beaten by Mogha and Nanda Das. Nasu died on the following day from the effects of the beating. Babu Hari Das Mukerjee, Officiating Fouzdary Ahilkar, made a preliminary inquiry, and committed Mogha and Nanda to the Court of Sessions for trial. The Sessions Judge convicted Mogha and Nanda under section 304, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced them each to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

(2.) One Srikanta Das of Rakhalmari in the Sub-Division of Dinhat, suspecting an intrigue between his father and mother-in-law Bindu Dasya, struck the latter with a *dao*. The woman died from the effects of the wound, and Srikanta was committed by the Naib Ahilkar to the Court of Sessions for trial. The Sessions Judge convicted Srikanta, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 5 years.

16. *Rape.*—There were five cases of rape reported during the year against 4 cases reported during the preceding year. Of these five cases, 4 were false and one was reported in form C (true.)

17. *Kidnapping.*—There were 21 cases of kidnapping reported during the year against 11 cases reported during the year previous. Of these, 10 cases were declared false, and 8 cases dismissed for want of evidence. The remaining three cases, in which convictions were obtained, are particularized below :—

(1.) One Kaimati Musulmani of Ayrani Chithalia was abducted in order that she might be compelled to marry one Petkora Nashya. The Fouzdary Ahilkar made a preliminary enquiry, and committed five persons to the Court of Sessions for trial. The Sessions Judge convicted four of them and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment.

(2.) One Araf Musulmani, wife of Batal Nashya of Kharija Atiabari, was kidnapped. The Naib Ahilkar of Dinhat held a preliminary inquiry and committed one Ala Bux Nashya and four others to the Court of Sessions. The case was pending trial at the end of the year. It has since been disposed of and four of the accused, Ala Bux, Khali Mamood, Rasool and Ghorial, convicted and accused Naloch acquitted.

(3.) The Naib Ahilkar of Madiganj committed to the Court of Sessions one Kharbari Das and two others for having kidnapped a girl named Ganeswari.

The Sessions Judge convicted Kharberu only under Section 363, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

18. *Unnatural offence*.—There were four cases of unnatural offence during the year against two of the preceding year. Of these one was false and one was reported in Form C. true; a brief account of the remaining two is given below:—

(1) One Jatra Nashya of Panchadhaji in the Sub-division of Dinhata had carnal intercourse with a cow. He was convicted by the Sessions Judge, and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years.

(2) The second case was a similar one, and also occurred in the Dinhata Sub-division. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused Bahar Bazari, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

19. *Dacoity*.—There were four cases of dacoity during the year under report against six cases of the previous year. They are summarized as follows:—

(1) A dacoity was committed in the house of Lalatu Nashya of village Atiabari in the Dinhata Sub-division and property to the value of Rs. 179-4-0 taken away. The case was finally reported in Form C. (true) by the Police.

(2) The second case occurred in the house of Manglu Das of village Nagarbari also in the Sub-division of Dinhata and property to the value of Rs. 342-14 was carried off. The Police recovered property worth Rs. 86-14 and sent up 10 men; the Naib Ahilkar held a preliminary inquiry, and committed them to the Court of Sessions. They were all convicted, and two of them sentenced to 9 years' and the rest to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(3) The other 2 cases occurred on the same night at Kuktikata, a village about 9 miles to the north west of the Mathabhanga Station. The dacoits, numbering about 60, first entered into the house of Hara Mohan Das and carried off property worth Rs. 321.

(4) This same gang, it appears, then came into the neighbouring house of Indra Narain Das, a minor, and carried off Rs. 8,321 in cash and ornaments &c.

A reward of Rs. 1,000 was offered for the detection of the Criminals, but no trace of them could be found. The cases were pending Police inquiry at the close of the year.

20. *Appeals*.—There were 64 appeals during the year under report including 2 pending from the previous year, against 71 in the year preceding, showing a decrease of 7 cases. Of the 64 appeals, 12 were heard by the Court of Sessions, and 52 by the Foudary Ahilkar. In 44 cases the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, in 6 modified, and in 10 reversed, 2 appeals were rejected, and 2 remained pending at the close of the year.

21. The following table shows the number of persons convicted, and appeals preferred with the result in the case of each officer separately:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	Total number of persons punished.	Total No. of appeals.	Order confirmed.	Appeal rejected.	Order modified.	Order reversed.	Pending.
SUDDER.							
Babu Priya Nath Dutt, Foudary Ahilkar ...	68	7	5	...	1	...	1
" Hari Das Mookerjee, Offg. Foudary Ahilkar ...	84	5	5	...	...	...	...
" Jadu Nath Bhattacharjee, Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar ...	130	8	5	...	...	3	...
" Satish Chunder Mustafi, Sub-Naib Ahilkar ...	36	1	1	...	...	...	...
" Chandra Narain Choudhuri, offg. Sub-Naib Ahilkar ...	12	1	1	...	...	...	...
" Ashutosh Ghosh, Secretary, State Council ...	44	9	6	1	...	2	...
DINHATA.							
Babu Sita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar ...	93	7	4	...	...	3	...
" Hari Nath Bose, Sub-Naib Ahilkar ...	34	3	2	...	...	1	...
" Ashutosh Ghosh, Sub-Naib Ahilkar ...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
MATLABHANGA.							
Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar ...	97	9	5	...	3	1	...
" Chandra Narain Choudhuri, Sub-Naib Ahilkar ...	26	5	2	1	2	...	...
" Padma Nath Das, Sub-Naib Ahilkar ...	7	1	...	...	...	...	1
MUKHIGUNJ.							
Babu Harendra Narain Choudhuri, Naib Ahilkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Satish Chandra Mustafi, Naib Ahilkar ...	73	7	7	...	...	...	...
Total ...	707	64	44	2	6	10	1

The following statement gives the longest, shortest and average periods of detention of prisoners pending trial before each Court.

NAME OF COURT.	Longest period of detention.		Shortest period of detention.		Average period of detention.		REMARKS.
	mths.	days.	mths.	days.	mths.	days.	
Babu Jadub Chandra Chuckerbutty, Sessions Judge	.....	45	.....	8	.....	15-81	
„ Priya Nath Dutt, Foudzary Ahilkar, 20 days	}	57	.....	1	.....	10-4	
„ Hari Das Mookerjee, Offg. ditto 37 days							
„ Jadu Nath Bhattacharjee, Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar.							
„ Satish Chunder Mustafi, Sub-Naib Ahilkar ...	.....	30	.....	1	.....	6-1	
„ Ashutosh Ghosh, Secretary, State Council, and Magistrate 2nd class.	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3-26	
DINNATA.							
Babu Sita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar ...	.....	56	.....	1	.....	22-2	
„ Ashutosh Ghosh, Sub-Naib Ahilkar, ...	.....	13	.....	13	.....	13	
„ Hari Nath Bose, Naib Ahilkar ...	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	
MATHABHANGA.							
„ Surapati Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar ...	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	
„ Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar ...	.....	30	.....	1	.....	7	
„ Chandra Narain Chowdhuri, Sub-Naib Ahilkar	.....	13	.....	1	.....	5-6	
„ Padma Nath Das, do. do.	.....	9	.....	1	.....	2-6	
MEKHLIGUNJ.							
„ Harendra Narain Choudhuri, Naib Ahilkar ...	1	22	.....	1	.....	9	
„ Satish Chandra Mustafi, ditto ...	6	29	.....	1	1	15	

As reported in previous years, delays generally occur in the disposal of cases in which persons residing in British Districts are cited as witnesses. The detention at Mekligunj was unusually and unnecessarily long and was commented on in my report of inspection of the Mekligunj Sub-division forwarded on the 20th February 1894.

25. *Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.*—There were 9 applications during the year for maintenance against 16 of the previous year; of these, 3 were dismissed, 5 rejected or struck off, and 1 compromised.

Rupees 17 were awarded as compensation to defendants under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, against Rs. 20 awarded in the previous year.

There were 12 cases regarding right of way during the year, including 1 pending from the previous year, against 14 of the previous year. Of these, 2 were disposed of in favor of the applicants, 1 dismissed, 1 compromised, and 4 rejected or struck off; 4 remained pending at the end of the year.

26. *Accidental deaths.*—As detailed below, there were 133 accidental deaths reported during the year, against 182 reported during the preceding year:—

By Suicide	...	...	3
„ Drowning	...	...	70
„ Snake-bite	...	...	28
„ Wild beasts	...	...	2
From other causes	...	...	30

Total 133 deaths.

27. The appended table gives the result of operations for realization of fines during the year under report as compared with the preceding year :—

YEAR.	Balance of the previous year.	Imposed during the year.	Total amount to be realized.	Realized during the year.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1892-93 ...	3,404 14 9	6,079 4 0	9,484 2 9	5,950 6 6	2,158 6 6	1,375 5 9
1893-94 ...	1,375 5 9	4,376 1 0	5,751 6 9	4,493 10 9*	120 9 6	1,225 15 6

* This sum includes Rs. 88-18 out of the amount shown in column remitted or written off in 1892-93.

28. The amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 4,376-1-0 against Rs. 6,079-4-0, and the amount realized was Rs. 4,493-10-9 against Rs. 5,950-6-6. The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,225-15-6 against Rs. 1,375-5-9.

29. The following table gives the value of stamps and court-fees filed in the different criminal Courts during the year :—

Names of Courts.			Stamps.	Court-fees.	Total
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sudder	Criminal Courts	...	454 12 0	911 4 0	1,366 0 0
Dinhata	ditto	...	489 0 0	383 12 0	872 12 0
Mathabhanga	ditto	...	388 4 0	336 4 0	724 8 0
Mekligunj	ditto	...	363 0 0	210 12 0	573 12 0

30. The annexed statement shows the number and detention of witnesses who appeared before the different Criminal Courts in cases entered in Register C i.e. in cases in which the defendants appeared :—

COURTS.	Total No. of witnesses that appeared.	No. of witnesses examined.	No. of witnesses discharged without examination.	No. of witnesses not examined and finally discharged.	Detention of witnesses entered in columns 3 and 4 for							
					One day.	Two days.	Three days.	Four days.	Five to seven days.	Eight to fifteen days.	More than fifteen days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Sudder Foudary Courts	2104	1896	208	...	1625	342	93	34	10	...	...
Dinhata " "	1026	863	155	8	685	257	54	22	...	...	...
Mathabhanga " "	794	581	213	...	621	142	31	...	...	...	...
Mekligunj " "	555	419	121	15	424	73	30	13	...	...	...
Total	4479	3759	697	23	3355	814	208	69	10	...	...

The annexed statement shows the number and detention of witnesses who appeared before the different Criminal Courts in cases entered in Register A (Register of petitions of complaints):—

Sudder Foudary Courts	553	534	19	...	545	8	...	...	...	...	...
Dinhata " "	596	484	89	23	386	136	39	6	4	...	...
Mathabhanga " "	710	460	250	...	554	130	17	9	...	...	...
Mekligunj " "	234	102	112	20	183	27	4	...	...	...	...
Total	2093	1580	470	43	1670	301	60	15	4	...	...
Grand Total	5572	5339	1167	66	5035	1115	268	84	14	...	...

The number of witnesses who appeared before the different Criminal Courts was 6,572 against 6,282 of whom 5,339 were examined and 1,167 discharged without examination. Sixty-six witnesses were not examined and discharged as the cases remained pending at the end of the year. Only 14 witnesses in all had to be unavoidably detained for five to seven days.

31. The following is a table of miscellaneous work done by the different Criminal Courts:—

Names of Courts.	No. of petitions received.	No. of orders passed.	No. of processes of all kinds issued.	No. of reports heard.	No. of Robocaries received.	No. of bail-bonds executed.	No. of recognizances.	No. of Robocaries issued.
Sudder Fouzdary Court	881	872	2,795	931	328	202	462	47
Dinhata Court	602	806	1,506	273	218	47	371	23
Mathabhanga Court	343	279	2,547	173	69	85	301	214
Mekligunj Court	292	116	992	236	66	92	140	28

32. *Conduct of Police.*—Three constables were judicially punished during the year against two writer constables and six ordinary constables punished during the year previous.

33. *Summary cases for the recovery of wives.*—Ninety nine petitions were presented during the year by husbands to regain possession of their wives against 96 petitions presented in the year previous. In 26 cases the wives were made over to their husbands 58 cases were struck off or dismissed on default and in nine cases the wives denied the fact of their marriage with the petitioners who were therefore referred to the Civil Court. Six cases remained pending at the close of the year.

34. *Village Chowkidars.*—The Cooch Behar Village Chowkidari Act (III of 1893) came into force on the 1st July, 1893. The Sub-divisional Officers in their respective Sub-divisions, and the Fouzdary Ahilkar in the Sudder travelled from village to village, explaining the provisions of the Act to the villagers and appointed Panchayats. The Panchayats in their turn revised the beats of Chowkidars and made assessments. The work was difficult and tedious, for the Officers had to deal mostly with ignorant men who did not or would not understand the provisions of the law, nor was there any willingness to become members of Panchayats.

The Chowkidars, as a rule, are ill-paid. Their pay has been raised with effect from the 1st of Baisak last, the minimum pay being fixed at Rs. 4-4 per month.

The number of village Chowkidars during the year was 1559, against 1558, showing an increase of 1 Chowkidar. The number of petitions presented for the realization of Chowkidars' pay was 509 against 576, showing a decrease of 67 petitions. Rs. 2,716-15-3 were realized in the Sudder Sub-division, and paid to the Chowkidars. The following amounts were realized in the three Sub-divisions:

Sub-division.	Amounts realized.
	Rs.
Dinhata	1,618 8 9
Mathabhanga	1,011 8 0
Mekligunge	353 8 3

35. *Health of the State.*—No disease in an Epidemic form broke out during the year and the health of the people throughout the year was good. The reported deaths from Cholera were 128 in the Sub-Division of Dinhata, one in the Sub-Division of Mekligunj and 99 in the Sudder. No death from this disease was reported from Mathabhanga Sub-division.

36. *Condition of the people and prospects of crops.*—Although tobacco suffered from hail-stones the harvests of the year were on the whole better than those of the previous year. The following is an estimate of the out-turn of the principal crops.

					Annas.
Bitri	...	...	...	...	13
Jute	...	...	...	...	14
Haimanti	...	...	...	...	14
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	10

The prices of food grains continued high up to November. In December Haimanti appeared in the market and the prices fell. The highest price of common rice was Rs. 4-8 per maund and the lowest Rs. 2-8.

37. *Conduct of officers*—The Fouzdary Ahilkar writes as follows:—

Babu Sita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar, continued to discharge his duties efficiently. Babu Harendra Narain Choudhuri, Sub-Naib Ahilkar, is a young energetic and intelligent officer and Babu Ashutosh Ghosh, Sub-Naib Ahilkar, is a rival officer of promise. Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar, is also an intelligent officer, and Babu Jadu Nath Bhattacharjee, Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar, is an officer well-versed in law. Babus Satis Chandra Mustafi and Hari Nath Bose are both willing officers who discharged their duties satisfactorily. My Head Clerk and Sheristadar, Babu Jogendra Nath Chatterjee, worked hard and well and the newly appointed Court Sub-Inspector, Babu Sita Nath Gupta, gave me entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

38. Babu Priya Nath Dutt, Fouzdary Ahilkar has continued to work to my entire satisfaction and to maintain the high character he has gained for careful and painstaking work.

39. *Cattle pounds.*—Of the 57 permanent pounds which remained at the close of the year 1892-93, 56 were farmed out during the year under report, and 1 at Dhatanghat, which did not elicit any bid, abolished. One new pound was established at Khuttimari during the year, while of the two experimental pounds, one was transferred to the list of permanent ones. Thus there were 59 pounds during the year against the same number of the year previous. The gross pound receipts (including Rs. 114-1, receipts from experimental pounds) were Rs. 6,199-1-6. The cost of maintenance, including the pay of a Mohurir, was Rs. 608-14-8. The net profit, therefore, to the State was Rs. 5,500-2-10 against Rs. 5,794-3-1, showing a decrease of Rs. 294-0-3.

40. The annexed two statements show the number of pounds, their gross receipts, cost and profit &c.

Statement showing the Pounds farmed out, their upset price, sale proceeds of unclaimed impounded cattle &c. and the profit to the State—1893-94.

No.	Names of Pounds.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid realised.	Sale proceeds of unclaimed impounded cattle.	Miscellaneous receipt as feed of cattle fine &c.	Total profit.	Remarks.
1.	Sudder Station Kotwali ...	865 0 0	854 12 0	40 1 9	2 3 0	897 0 9	
2.	Mowamarihat ...	105 0 0	105 0 0	.....	.....	105 0 0	
3.	Dewanhat ...	90 0 0	90 0 0	.....	.....	90 0 0	
4.	Poondibari ...	152 0 0	109 0 0	16 5 0	.....	125 5 0	
5.	Baneshur ...	153 0 0	153 0 0	.....	.....	153 0 0	
6.	Choto Nolongibari ...	90 0 0	90 0 0	1 10 0	.....	91 10 0	
7.	Chilkirhat ...	82 0 0	82 0 0	.....	.....	82 0 0	
8.	Dhatanghat ...	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	2 0 0	Abolished
9.	Khattimari ...	81 0 0	81 0 0	.....	.....	81 0 0	
10.	Kholta Out post Kholta ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	2 4 6	.....	102 4 6	
11.	Fulbari Station Fulbari ...	79 0 0	79 0 0	1 2 0	.....	80 2 0	
12.	Maroogunj ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0	
13.	Natabari ...	51 0 0	51 0 0	.....	.....	51 0 0	
14.	Chikliguri ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	
15.	Balaboot ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	1 13 6	.....	11 13 6	
16.	Chilakhana ...	80 0 0	80 0 0	.....	.....	80 0 0	
17.	Shingimari ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....	.....	60 0 0	
18.	Dhadijal ...	38 0 0	38 0 0	.....	.....	38 0 0	
19.	Shalbari ...	78 0 0	78 0 0	.....	.....	78 0 0	
20.	Bolorampur O. P. Bolorampur ...	96 0 0	96 0 0	.....	.....	96 0 0	
21.	Bhaishkhuchoi Out post ...	130 0 0	130 0 0	2 9 6	1 0 0	133 9 6	
22.	Dinhata Station Dinhata ...	115 0 0	115 0 0	12 15 6	.....	127 15 6	
23.	Chowdhurirhat ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0	
24.	Gobrasora ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	
25.	Dashogram Gobrasora ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	
26.	Gosanimari ...	45 0 0	45 0 0	.....	.....	45 0 0	
27.	Shahibgunj ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	5 0 0	
28.	Shoulmari ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	11 0 0	.....	19 0 0	
29.	Shitai Out post Shitai ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0	
30.	Adabari ...	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 13 6	.....	28 13 6	
31.	Gitaldoho ...	74 0 0	74 0 0	0 12 0	.....	74 12 0	
32.	Korola ...	45 0 0	45 0 0	.....	.....	45 0 0	
33.	Jaridhallah ...	122 0 0	122 0 0	.....	.....	122 0 0	
34.	2nd Part Shewty ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0	
35.	Matabhanga S. Matabhanga ...	284 0 0	284 0 0	29 10 6	6 0 0	319 10 6	
36.	Balarhat ...	41 0 0	41 0 0	.....	.....	41 0 0	
37.	Ichchagunj ...	51 0 0	51 0 0	47 10 0	.....	98 10 0	
38.	Panigram ...	64 0 0	64 0 0	2 11 0	.....	66 11 0	
39.	Pokihaga ...	13 0 0	13 0 0	7 12 0	.....	20 12 0	
40.	Shibpore ...	70 0 0	70 0 0	.....	.....	70 0 0	
41.	Ghokshardanga ...	96 0 0	96 0 0	5 14 0	.....	101 14 0	
42.	Ratherdanga ...	51 0 0	51 0 0	3 0 0	.....	54 0 0	
43.	Singjani ...	9 0 0	9 0 0	19 0 0	5 0 0	33 0 0	
44.	Rangamati ...	38 0 0	38 0 0	.....	.....	38 0 0	
45.	Shiddhibari ...	11 0 0	11 0 0	.....	.....	11 0 0	
46.	Nootan Changrabanda ...	31 0 0	31 0 0	.....	.....	31 0 0	
47.	Akhrarhat ...	26 0 0	26 0 0	6 3 0	.....	32 3 0	
48.	Moronga ...	61 0 0	61 0 0	9 9 6	.....	70 9 6	
49.	Kheti ...	153 0 0	153 0 0	30 7 6	.....	183 7 6	
50.	Shitalkhuchi ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	13 5 9	.....	63 5 9	
51.	Mekligurj ...	130 0 0	130 0 0	67 7 0	.....	197 7 0	
52.	Changrabanda ...	305 0 0	305 0 0	6 3 0	.....	311 3 0	
53.	Kuchnibari ...	70 0 0	70 0 0	.....	.....	70 0 0	
54.	Jamaldoho ...	130 0 0	130 0 0	2 13 0	.....	132 13 0	
55.	Raurhat ...	120 0 0	120 0 0	8 13 0	.....	128 13 0	
56.	Kotebhajni ...	45 0 0	45 0 0	.....	.....	45 0 0	
57.	Kajoldighi ...	125 0 0	125 0 0	.....	.....	125 0 0	
58.	Huldibari ...	265 0 0	265 0 0	3 3 0	.....	268 3 0	
59.	Dewangunj ...	250 0 0	250 0 0	140 0 0	.....	390 0 0	
Total		5,522 0 0	5,468 12 0	510 1 6	16 3 0	5,995 0 6	

Statement of experimental Pounds showing their gross receipts, expenditure and profit for the year 1893-94.

No.	Names of Pounds.	Fines.	Sale proceeds of unclaimed impounded cattle.	Gross receipt.	Expenditure.	Profit.	Remarks.
1.	Amtolla Pound ...	101 13 6	7 3 6	109 1 0	50 14 9	58 2 3	
2.	Nootan Changrabanda ..	5* 0 0	.....	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Total		106 13 6	7 3 6	114 1 0	53 6 9	60 10 3	

* This amount was realised on account of the previous year.

POLICE.

41. The charge of the Police remained with Mr. C. F. Briscoe, Superintendent of Police, throughout the year, except on two occasions when he was on casual leave for a few days at a time.

42. *Strength and cost of the force.*—The following table shews the sanctioned strength of the force together with the sanctioned cost:—

Designation:			Sanctioned allotment for 1893-94.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
1 Superintendent of Police	...	...	5,825	0	0
3 Inspectors	...	...	3,900	0	0
10 Sub-Inspectors	...	...	6,480	0	0
80 Head Constables	...	...	5,760	0	0
284 Constables	...	...	25,824	0	0
Superintendent's establishment	...	...	1,224	0	0
Contingencies	...	...	1,515	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,575	0	0
Travelling allowances	...	...	1,200	0	0
Uniforms	...	...	1,999	0	0
Total			55,802	0	0

Of the Budget grant Rs. 53,876-0-7 were spent during the year under report leaving a balance of 1,425-15-5 at its close. The above balance was on account of unexpended Police pay.

43. The approximate cost of the Police Force purely employed on Police work i. e. thana work, is estimated at Rs. 27,019 or 8 pies per head of population during the year under report.

44. The following table shews the proportion of Police to area and population :—

No. of Police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Police to area in square miles.	Proportion of Police to population.
165	1307	5,78,054	1 to 7.92	1 to 3504

45. *Detective Police.*—A sum of Rs. 600 is sanctioned yearly for detective work. During the year under review Rs. 592 was spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 8 at its close.

46. *Railway Police.*—The "Railway guard" of 1 Head Constable and 4 Constables continued working up to the 22nd February 1894, and was abolished from the 23rd idem on the opening of the Cooch Behar State Railway for general traffic. Arrangements are being made towards the formation of a Railway Police. At present all cases connected with the Railway are enquired into by the State Police.

47. *Crime.*—The Cognizable Crime Returns, Statement A, part I, and statement B, are embodied in the report on the Department of Criminal Justice.

STATEMENT A.

PART I.

48. * The number of Cognizable cases reported in 1893-94 was 1281 against 1171 of the preceding year.

* Including 13 cases pending from 1891-92, No. of reported cases being 1283.

Details.				1892-93.	1893-94.
Cognizable cases reported including those pending Police enquiry at the end of the previous year				1,171	1,294
A. Forms	..	...	...	244	321
A, do. (false)	...	...	...	0	2
B. Forms (true)	...	..	...	3	4
Ditto (false)	...	...	...	0	1
C. Forms (true)	...	...	...	325	240
Ditto (false)	...	...	...	151	138
Cases not enquired into under Section 157 C. P. Code				27	140
Cases taken up direct by Magistrates				410	429
Pending enquiry at the end of the year				11	19

From the above statement it will be seen, that the number of Cognizable cases has increased by 123. This is due to the better working of the Arms Act and less suppression of crime. The percentage of A forms during 1893-94 was 37.9 against 23.9 of the year previous. This is a satisfactory improvement and shews that much greater care has been taken in getting up cases. C. Forms cases (true) and (false) amounted to 240 and 138, respectively, against 325 and 151 of the previous year. The above figures shew that, during the year under review, a less number of cases were undetected than during 1892. This is satisfactory. Fewer cases have also been shown as false: this is due to the Police not being allowed to show as "false," cases they have been unable to trace.

49. The following table gives the proportion of Police on thana work to population and crime and, that of crime to population in the Cooch Behar State during the year under report:—

Police.	Population.	Crime (cognizable.)	Proportion of Police to population.	Proportion of Police to crime.	Proportion of crime (cognizable) to population.
165	5,78,054	1,119	1 to 3503.3	1 to 6.6	1 to 516.5*

50. *Dacoities*.—There were 3 cases of dacoity (taking the 2 dacoities that occurred at Kuktikata on the same night at the same time apparently by the same body of men as one case) against 2 of the previous year.

The following is a brief account of each case:—

On the night of the 6th August last, the house of one Laltu Bepari was attacked by a number of dacoits and property valued at Rs. 179-4 carried off. The case was enquired into by Sub-Inspector, Mahim Chandra Ray and by Inspector Guru Prosanno Singh but neither of these officers were able to find any clue either to the perpetrators of the crime or the lost property. Some 4 months after the occurrence, one of the dacoits was arrested by the Government Police at Dhubri, when it was found that a number of men from Mymensing, Puhna, Nuddea and Bogra had formed themselves into a gang under the leadership of one Moharkhan and committed dacoities in Rungpur, Mymensing, Dhubri and Cooch Behar districts. One of the dacoits admitted to the Magistrate of Kushtea that he helped in committing, among other dacoities, the one in Laltu's house, but as there was nothing beyond this confession the men could not be sent up. A special Inspector was sent up by the Inspector General of Police, Bengal, to help in tracing all these dacoities. At last 6 men were arrested and sent up for trial. While awaiting trial 4 of the dacoits managed to escape from the Dhubri Jail. It is not known whether these offenders have since been recaptured.

On the 10th February last, some dacoits attacked the house of one Manghu Das and carried away property valued at Rs. 842-14, of which Rs. 333 was in hard cash. While the dacoits were making off one of them was arrested by Nimai Das. The investigation was taken up by the Police, and 10 men sent up for trial. At the Sessions Court 2 men were sentenced to 9 years' rigorous imprisonment, and 8 men to 7 years each. Property valued at Rs 86-14 was recovered. Two of the dacoits have absconded but there are hopes of their speedy arrest. All these dacoits were local men. The credit of detecting this case is almost entirely due to Inspector Srikristo Rai, who worked hard to bring all the accused to justice, with the aforementioned satisfactory result. Nimai Das was given a reward of Rs. 50 by the Superintendent of Police in the presence of a large number of Chowkidars for his plucky conduct in arresting one of the dacoits.

On the night of the 28th February, a gang of dacoits, presumed to be *budmaishes* residents of Patgram and Salbari Police Station in the District of Jalpaiguri, attacked the houses of Indro Narain and Hormohun Das and looted property valued at Rs. 8,642 (of this sum no less than Rs. 8,321 was in hard cash) and then went off towards the North West. No one was suspected in this case and the Police were unable to make any thing of it. A reward of Rs. 1,000 was offered, and widely circulated, to be paid to any one who would give such information as would lead to the detection of the case and recovery of the property. The curious feature in this case was that though there were 40 to 45 people in the complainant's house and the houses surrounding it, no resistance was offered but every one of them ran away and did not return till the dacoits had left.

51. *Robbery*.—During the year under report 2 cases of robbery were reported but, on investigation were found false, while, during the preceding year, there were 4 true cases of this nature.

52. *Murder*.—During the year under review there was only one murder and that a very doubtful one, against 3 of the previous year. In this case 4 or 5 persons sat down to a meal: one of them commenced vomiting shortly afterwards and died next day. None of the other persons who ate the food were any the worse for it. No motive for poisoning the deceased could be found and the Chemical Examiner failed to find any poison in the viscera &c, sent to him for analysis.

53. *Culpable homicide*.—There were 2 cases of culpable homicide during the year under report against 3 in the preceding year. Three persons were sent up in these cases and were convicted by the Sessions Court.

54. *Burglary*.—There were 302 cases of burglary reported during the year under review against 285 of the preceding year showing an increase of 17 cases.

55. The Superintendent of Police makes the following remarks under this head:—

“ I am firmly of opinion that burglaries have not increased in spite of the increase shown. I account for the apparent increase by putting it down to better reporting. Sixty-one men were sent up for trial of whom 44 were convicted and one was pending trial before the Sessions at the close of the year.”

56. *Lurking house-trespass*.—During the year under report there were 9 true cases of lurking house-trespass against 7 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2 cases only.

57. *Thefts (ordinary)*.—During the year under review there were 279 true cases of theft (excluding cases refused under 157, Criminal Procedure Code, and false cases) against 270 of the previous year, showing an increase of 9 cases only.

58. *Cattle lifting*.—During the year under review there were 11 true cattle thefts, against 22 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 11 cases. Twenty men were sent up of whom 12 were acquitted and 8 convicted.

59. *Kidnapping*.—The number of true kidnapping cases during the year under report were 11 against 4 in the preceding year. Thirty-four persons were sent up for trial of whom 28 were acquitted, 5 convicted, 5 pending trial before the Court of Sessions, and 1 before the Magistrate. The Superintendent of Police

accounts for this very large number of acquittals by saying that parties often compound the cases out of court and when the case comes on for hearing they depose so as to secure an acquittal.

60. The following comparative table will shew the number of cases reported as also that of cases not enquired into under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, with the percentage of cases not enquired into, to cases reported, for the last 2 years.

No. of cases reported.		No. of cases not enquired into.		Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported.		REMARKS.
1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1,171	1,281	27	140	2.3	10.9	

The increase in the refusal of cases under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, is due to the introduction (in part) of the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the subject. The Police used to spend a considerable amount of time in investigating petty cases in which only a few annas or a few rupees worth of unidentifiable property was stolen and no one was charged with the offence. Cases of this class were never traced and it was a mere waste of time in investigating them, consequently it was thought advisable not to take up such cases and to use the time, so saved, in preventing crime and detecting more important cases.

61. Comparative statement of property stolen and recovered for the past 2 years :—

1892-93.			1893-94.		
Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of recovery.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of recovery.
48,115*	4,811	11.1	19,474	3,440	17.6

The Superintendent of Police furnishes the following explanation on this subject :—

"It will thus be seen that the percentage of property recovered during the year under report, though very bad, is better than it was during the preceding year, which was particularly bad owing to the big dacoity at Mekligunj in February 1893. If it were not for the theft at the palace of Babu Jogendra Lal Sen's jewels (for which the military guard were solely responsible) the percentage of property recovered would be considerably higher."

62. The following table gives the result of trial of persons in cognizable cases including those taken up direct by Magistrates:—

YEAR.	Total number of persons in column XV of cognizable return.	Acquittals &c. cols. XVI and XVII.	Convictions &c. columns XVIII (a) and (b).	Pending &c. columns XIX, XXII and XXIII.	Percentage of convictions.
1892-93	853	396	404	53	50.5
1893-94	920	356	487	77	57.7

* Includes Rs. 22,799 being money stolen from the house of Rajkumar Singh of Mekligunj not shown in last report.

63. The increase in the percentage of persons sent up for trial is satisfactory.

64. *Duration of trials.*—During the year under review the longest period of detention of prisoners was 181 days and the shortest period 1 day. Cases have taken the longest time for disposal in Mekligunge and the shortest time in Mathabhanga. Notice has already been taken of the delay in the disposal of cases in the Mekligunge Sub-division. There is, however, no doubt that in cases where parties of witnesses reside in British Territory, the Magistrate can not help long and frequent remands, but I am glad to be able to report that the tendency to allow cases to drag on for unnecessarily long periods has been generally put a stop to. It is worth while mentioning here that the longest period of detention of prisoners *viz.* 181 days, includes 141 days required for the disposal of the case in question by the Court of Sessions. There was great difficulty in securing the attendance before the Sessions Court of a witness from Rajputana.

65. Result of trial of persons in cognizable cases investigated by Police *suo motu* for the year 1893-94 :—

YEAR.	Persons sent up for trial including those pending from the last year.	Acquitted &c.	Convicted &c.	Pending, died &c.	Percentage of conviction.
1892-93 ...	456	282	145	29	33.9
1893-94 ...	781	276	428	77	60.7

From the above figures it will be seen that the working of the Police shews some improvement. The remarks under this head made in my last Annual Report have had some effect. The result of the year under report is satisfactory, and speaks favourably of the management of the Department by the Superintendent of Police.

66. *Vagrancy and bad characters.*—During the year under report there were 15 cases of bad livelihood reported against only 1 of the previous year. 17 persons were sent up for trial, 2 persons in 2 cases were convicted, 2 persons in 1 case discharged, 1 person absconded on being set free on executing a recognizance bond. This man was charged with the offence and so should never have been released, or if released, it should have been on his procuring at least 2 respectable men to go surety for him. Instead of this the Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunge ordered the man to be set at liberty on his executing a bond. The result of this has been, as the Naib Ahilkar should have foreseen, that the man has absconded and is at large up to the present time.

On the 25th October 1893 the Haldibari Police sent up a report for the trial of 12 *budmaishes* of Hem Kumari, Mekligunge Sub-division. These cases had not been disposed of up to the end of June 1894 (date of writing of this report) owing to unavoidable circumstances. The Fouzdary Ahilkar, who has had to examine a considerable number of witnesses and call for papers bearing on the cases, reports that the trial will shortly be finished. It is desirable that such cases should be disposed of promptly as long delays are liable to defeat the ends of justice, bad characters having time to intimidate hostile witnesses and so when the cases come on for hearing the witnesses for the prosecution change their statement and depose in favour of the accused. Cases of this nature should always be taken up at once and tried locally.

67. The following table shews the fluctuations during the past 5 years in offences which actually occurred in some of the principal classes :—

CRIMES.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	REMARKS.
Dacoity...	.....	.....	3	2	4	
Robbery ...	1	2	2	4	2	
Murder ...	.....	5	2	3	1	
Culpable homicide ...	.....	3	1	3	2	

68. *Professional Crime*.—No case under this head has been reported during the year under review.

69. *Unnatural and accidental deaths*.—The number of accidental or unnatural deaths was 133 against 182 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 49 deaths. No foul play was suspected in any of the cases.

Details of deaths.

Drowning ...	...	...	...	...	70
Suicide ..	...	...	...	...	3
Snake bite	...	...	...	...	28
Wild beasts	...	...	...	...	2
Other causes	...	...	...	...	30
Total					133

70. *Fairs*.—During the year under review there were 7 small fairs held in this State against 8 in the preceding year. Proper guards were sent to each of them. Six thefts occurred against 3 in the preceding year. All the cases were detected and convictions obtained in 5 cases; the 6th case was pending trial at the close of the year.

71. *Cost, distribution &c.*—Statement E will show the cost, distribution &c, of the force during the year under report.

72. The following table shews the strength of Police escorts furnished during the year under report.

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Treasures, &c.	30	231	261
Prisoners and lunatics	324	324
Miscellaneous
TOTAL	30	555	585

During the year under report Government treasure valued at Rs. 3,80,000 and State money amounting to Rs. 7,54,000 was escorted by the Police. No money was lost. The number of prisoners escorted was 519. No escapes occurred.

73. *Armament of Force*.—Mr. Briscoe writes :—

“New arms are urgently required for the Police. This want was represented to His Highness who sanctioned Rs. 800 for the purpose. It is now found that the Government object to new arms being purchased for the State. New belts, pouches, cap pockets &c, have been procured. All that is now wanted are some batons and thongs. Steps to procure these will be taken hereafter.

74. *Drill*.—With the object of making the Police smart and teaching them their drill 3 of the smartest constables in the State Police were sent to Buxa for 5 months and were attached for that period to the regiment there. They came back with certificates from the Officer Commanding showing that they were fully qualified to be drill instructors. Two of these men have now been made Head Constables and are employed in drilling the men. This system has tended to effect considerable improvement in the carriage of the men, their manner of saluting &c. &c.

75. *Conduct of Police*.—On this subject Mr. Briscoe remarks :—

“The conduct of the Police on the whole has not been satisfactory, vide the table given below, from which it will be seen that a large number of men have been punished in various ways. This is only what was to be expected, because for many years the Police did exactly what they liked and had every thing their own way. I have now got rid of the worst characters and hope to be able to report more favorably on their conduct next year”.

76. The table of punishments of the Force is given below.

	Judicially.		Departmentally.	
	Under Indian Penal Code.	Under Act V.	Fined, degraded &c.	Dismissed.
Inspectors
Sub-Inspectors	16	...
Head Constables	33	3
Constables	3	180	14

77. *Torture.*—I am glad to be able to report that during the year under review no case of torture by the Police was reported.

78. *Escapes from Police custody.*—One Thakuria Kyrmi escaped from the Mathabhanga hajut while awaiting trial on three charges of theft. The constable to blame was Kaim Khan, as he was the sentry on duty at the time. He was punished with 6 months' suspension.

79. *Mortality and health of the Force.*—There were 4 deaths in the force during the year under review against 6 in the previous year. The daily average of sick in hospital rose from 3.6 in 1892-93 to 9.2 in 1893-94. Mr. Briscoe accounts for this in 2 ways viz (1) men have been more exposed to night air, owing to their having to be out night after night on round duty (2) by lazy men "going sick" with the object of shirking work when little or nothing has been the matter with them.

Retirement of officers and men.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Inspectors ...	1	1
Sub-Inspectors ...	...	2
Head Constables ...	2	6
Constables ...	13 (a)	10 (b)

The increase is due to old and useless men retiring on finding that they were expected to work harder and lead more active lives than they were used to.

80. *Race, religion and caste.*—In the Force the men are mostly Beharis and Bengalis of the Hindu and Mahomedan religion. Very few of the men are Cooch Beharies, and it is as well that this is the case, for the Rajbungsi, as a rule, makes a most slovenly and useless constable.

81. *Municipal Police.*—The Municipal Police consists of 1 Zemindar and 27 Chowkidars on a monthly salary of Rs. 10 and Rs. 6 per mensem. The total comes to Rs. 2,064 per annum. On the recommendation of the Superintendent of Police the salary of the Chowkidars has been raised to Rs. 7 from the 1st of April 1894. A suggestion has also been made by Mr. Briscoe that each man should be given new accoutrements and an allowance of Rs. 6 per annum for the maintenance of their kits as is now done in Bengal. The matter is now under reference.

82. *Public health.*—The Superintendent of Police writes:—

"The public health during the year under review was good though not to be compared with that of the preceding year. There were 228 deaths from Cholera and 15 from small-pox against 69 and no deaths respectively during 1892-93."

83. *Village Chowkidars.*—During the year under report there were 1559 Chowkidars against 1558 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 1 Chowkidar only for Moranga. The average pay per annum is Rs. 44-14-6. On this subject I quote the remark of the Superintendent of Police:—

"From the 1st July 1893 the new Chowkidari Act came into force. The Act is by no means a popular one with the Chowkidars, who are all against it. Their chief grievance is the manner in which they are supposed to get their pay, which is enhanced on paper, but that is all. As a matter of fact they seldom or never get any pay and when villagers do pay up, it is only in part. They also complain at giving as much as one anna per rupee towards the Chowkidari Fund. Half an anna per rupee would, I think, be enough. They have often asked me in a body why their pay cannot be realized by Panchayats and paid to them as is the custom in Bengal. To this question I have been unable to give a satisfactory reply, for I have often put the question to myself. The Act in force in Government Districts has been found by the most experienced officers to be the best for the country and so I cannot make out why it was found not to be good enough for this State."

(a) One of these men was given a gratuity.

The Act has only very recently been introduced and I refrain from making any comment on its working till a sufficient time has been allowed to enable us to arrive at a correct judgment on the subject.

84. *Dak Establishment*.—There were 10 runners during the year under report and the total cost was Rs. 629-2-6. There was no change in the number of runner.

85. *Arms Act cases*.—During the year under review 105 licenses were issued against 71 in the preceding year showing an increase of 34 licenses. The number of arms seized was 40 guns, 6 swords, 13 Bhot-choras against 1 gun, 2 swords and 1 Bhot-chora. It will thus be seen that considerable attention is being paid to the working of the Arms Act.

86. *Fire in the Cooch Behar Town*.—Three State houses were burnt down in the town last year: one was the furniture godown at the Nilkuti, another, the bandsmens' quarter and the third the office near Kumar Gojendra Narayan's house. These fires were supposed to have been accidental although Mr. Briscoe seems to think that they were probably caused by men who had some interest in destroying the houses. Unfortunately nothing could be proved against any one.

87. The Superintendent of Police remarks:—

Investigation by Superior officers.—Superior officers have been employed in investigating all the most important cases that have occurred and also a number of petty offences with the object of testing the work of Head Constables and Sub-Inspectors. This has a most wholesome effect, as inferior officers now take greater pains in investigating cases, as they do not know when and what cases will be tested by their Divisional Inspector.

88. *Inspection of Police Posts*.—All Police posts have now been carefully inspected both by the Superintendent of Police and his Inspectors.

89. *Absconders*.—More attention has been paid to absconders than has hitherto been the practice. Steps have been taken to trace men out and to collect evidence against them. Those against whom there is no evidence have had their names scored through. Since the publication of the last Police Code the subject has been taken up with fresh energy and shortly there will be a new "District Absconders' Register" kept in the Police office in which all necessary information about absconders will be recorded and the Superintendent of Police will personally see that every thing possible to arrest absconders is done.

90. *Judicial Fines*.—At the close of 1892-93 the out-standing fines amounted to Rs. 1856-4-6, while at the end of 1893-94 the out-standing fines have come down to Rs. 738-0-6 only, a satisfactory result showing how the Police have been kept up to their work in this respect. It may be further mentioned that a considerable sum of the above out-standing balance of Rs. 738-0-6 represents fines inflicted on men who lived in neighbouring districts and came to Cooch Behar with the apparent object of avoiding payment and have now disappeared finding pressure was being put on them to pay the amounts due.

91. *Special mention of Subordinates*.—The Superintendent of Police states:—

I am glad to be able to bring to your notice here the work done by the Inspectors Srikrishna Rai and Jati Nath Chatterjee. Both these officers are newly appointed Inspectors: they have worked hard and taken pains to make the State Police more efficient. Inspector Guru Prosanna Singh did good service in recovering a gun stolen from the Palace under a Military guard. The gun was recovered in the Rajshahy District."

92. Mr. O. E. Briscoe, Superintendent of Police, is an officer of great energy and has thrown himself into the work of re-organising the Police here with much zeal and determination. He has done much good work during the year.

JAIL AND LOCK-UPS.

93. *Charge of the Jail.*—The charge of the Jail rested with the Fouzdary Ahilkar, Babu Priya Nath Dutt, from the 1st of April to the 22nd July 1893, and from the 7th January to the 31st March 1894, and with Babu Hari Das Mukerjee, Assistant Civil Judge, from the 23rd July 1893 to the 6th January 1894.

94. *Jail Buildings.*—During the year under report the work-shed was enlarged as also one privy for the Jail-guards &c. and one small godown for the Jailor was constructed.

95. *Jail population of all classes.*—380 prisoners of all classes were admitted into the Jail during the year under report, viz. civil 61, lunatics 6, under-trial 178 and convicted 135, against 423 of the previous year. 117 prisoners of all classes remained in the Jail at the close of the year against 127 of the previous year.

96. *Disposal of prisoners.*—The following statement shews the disposal of all classes of prisoners during the past and previous years :—

	Particular	1892-93	1893-94
Died	4	2
Escaped	...	2	...
Released	...	409	380
Transferred	...	3*	8
Remained on the last day of the year	...	127	117

97. *Deaths.*—There were 2 deaths during the year against 4 of the previous year. One prisoner died of phthisis and another of leprosy. These prisoners had contracted the diseases they died of before admission into the Jail.

98. *Escapes and Re-captures.*—There was no escape during the year under report against 2 of the previous year.

99. *Releases.*—During the year under report there were 380 releases against 409 of the previous year. Of these 205 were convicts as detailed below:—

- 175 On expiry of sentence.
- 14 On appeal.
- 16 Under the mark-system.

100. *Transfers.*—Eight prisoners were transferred during the year under report against 3 of the year previous:—One who had escaped from the Rajshahye Jail was transferred to that district, two to Gawhati, one to Julpaiguri, two to Durbhungah and two to Dhubri for trial.

101. *Health of prisoners.*—The following table compares the returns of sickness and mortality in the Jail during the past and previous years:—

Description.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1. Average population of the Sudder Jail	119.78	118
2. Admission on account of sickness	269	302
3. Average sick	6.79	7.62
4. Percentage of admission to population	224.57	267.25
5. Average sick per cent. of average population	5.66	6.78
6. Deaths	4	2
7. Percentage of deaths	1.48	.66

The health of the Jail was good. There was no case of cholera or other epidemic disease. As noticed in my previous reports the sanitary condition and arrangements of the Jail are very satisfactory.

102. *Labor and manufactures.*—The various industries in which the prisoners were employed were:—carpentry, sawing wood, grinding wheat, tailoring and making twine and bamboo furniture. They were also employed under the Public Works Department and at the State Press. Some prisoners

were hired by private individuals while others were employed as Jail servants, i.e. convict warders, water carriers, sweepers, hospital attendants, and cooks. The convalescents and delicate and weakly persons, incapable of hard work, were employed on light work *viz.*, cutting and weeding grass.

103. The average number of prisoners employed on manufacture during the year under report was 10·5 against 12·4 of the previous year.

104. *Gross Earnings.*—The comparative table given below shews the gross earnings of the past and previous years :—

Description.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Jail servants	1,211	3	0	1,129	1	0
Repairs to Jail and Jail roads	192	10	6	247	5	6
Employed under the Public Works Department including Nilkuti garden	461	18	6	315	10	0
Hired by Municipality	19	8	6	38	10	6
„ the State Press	726	4	0	736	9	0
„ private individuals	624	15	0	411	10	9
Employed in the Palace compound	339	15	0	323	2	0
„ at the Debibari, &c.	55	15	0	30	0	0
Jail garden	419	12	6	478	0	9
On manufactures	927	8	0	642	12	9
Total	4,979	4	0	4,352	14	8

105. It will be seen from above figures that the gross earnings of the year fell short of those of the previous year by Rs 626-5-9, owing to the decrease in the number of working prisoners.

The net earnings of the year amounted to Rs 2,653-5-9 against Rs 3,235-7-6 of the previous year, shewing a decrease of Rs. 582-1-9 (*vide* Statement B.). This decrease is also due to the decrease in the number of working prisoners.

106. *Remittances to the Treasury.*—The total remittances of the year under report amounted to Rs 4,705-12-6 against Rs 5,680-6 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs 974-9-6. This is due to a large portion of the outstanding balance having been realized and paid into the Treasury in 1892-93, as also to the fact that the earnings were less than those of the previous year. The amount drawn from the Treasury for raw materials was Rs 1,388-15-6 against Rs 1,341-10-3 of the previous year. The net profit of the year amounted to Rs 3,316-13 against Rs 4,338-11-9 of the previous year.

107. *Cost of the Jail.*—The following table shews the gross and net cost of the Jail as also of each prisoner during the past and previous years :—

Description	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Police guard	2,928	0	0	2,928	0	0
Establishment	4,007	14	0	3,885	10	6
Feeding	5,971	10	0	5,284	9	3
Contingencies including Hospital expenses...	1,042	10	3	1,031	4	9
Clothing and bedding	968	18	6	961	5	0
Jail buildings and repairs	427	9	0	500	0	0
Gross cost	15,346	8	9	14,590	13	6
Deduct earnings etc.	4,979	4	0	4,352	14	8
Net cost	10,367	4	9	10,237	15	3
Average gross cost of each prisoner	128	1	11	129	1	11
Average net cost of each prisoner	86	8	11	90	1	1

108. The gross cost of the Jail shews a decrease of Rs. 755-11-3 and also the net cost of Rs. 129-5-6.

109. There was an increase of Rs. 72-7-0 under head “Jail buildings and Repairs.” This is due to the extension of the work-shed and erection of a godown for the jailor.

110. The statement given below compares the details of the gross cost of each prisoner during the year under report with those of the previous year :—

			1892-93.	1893-94.
Jail guard	..	...	Rs. 24 7 3	25 14 7
Establishment	...	...	" 33 7 4	34 6 2
Diet	...	...	" 49 13 8	46 12 3
Contingencies including Hospital expenses	...	...	" 8 11 8	9 2 6
Clothing and bedding	...	...	" 8 1 4	8 8 1
Buildings and repairs	...	...	" 3 9 1	4 6 9

111. During the year under report Rs. 1,898-14-10 had to be paid to the British Government for the maintenance of the life prisoners at Port Blair against Rs. 1,800-0-3 of the previous year.

112. *Re-convictions.*—Seven re-convicted prisoners were admitted into the Jail during the year under report against 11 of the previous year.

113. *Detention of under-trial prisoners.*—The average period of detention of prisoners pending trial was 11 days against 12 days of the previous year. This is satisfactory.

114. *The longest and shortest periods of under-trial prisoners.*—The following statement shews the periods of detention of prisoners pending trial before the Court of Sessions and the Sudder Magisterial courts separately :—

Particulars.	Longest period of detention. Days.	Shortest period of detention. Days.
Before Court of Sessions ..	45	8
Before Magisterial Courts ..	57	1

115. *Punishments.*—During the year under report 33 prisoners were punished against 37 of the previous year (*vide* Statement E.)

116. *Conduct of prisoners.*—The conduct of prisoners during the year under report was on the whole good.

117. *Mark system.*—Sixteen convicts were released under the mark system during the year under report against 13 of previous year.

No.	Name.	Offence.	Period of sentence.			Period remitted.	Date of release.
			Years.	M.	D.	Years. M.D.	
1	Kamal Das	Sec. 380, 457 I.P. C.	2	...	...	0 2 11	23rd May 1893.
2	Hari Nath Das	" 457 "	2	...	...	0 2 3	7th July 1893.
3	Murketu Das	" 511, 377 "	3	...	...	0 3 16	10th August 1893.
4	Bhakra Das	" 457 "	2	6	...	0 3 12	20th September 1893.
5	Kangsahari Karji	" 451 "	2	6	...	0 2 2	23rd " 1893.
6	Hedla Das	" 457 "	2	6	...	0 3 12	23th " 1893.
7	Bisoo Das	" " "	2	6	...	0 3 26	30th " 1893.
8	Mamoodally Sekh	" 380 "	4	...	...	0 6 4	2nd October 1893.
9	Kali Mohan Das	" 380, 75 "	2	6	...	0 2 4	25th " 1893.
10	Ram Chand Das	" 411 "	2	...	...	0 2 11	19th November 1893.
11	Sumanta Das	" 457, 380 "	3	7	...	0 4 22	9th December 1893.
12	Kunpyamati Dasya	" 326 "	2	...	...	0 1 19	23rd " 1893.
13	Sekh Kheda Buksh	" 436, 511 "	4	...	...	0 7 9	26th " 1893.
14	Niamut Khan	" " "	4	...	...	0 7 5	30th " 1893.
15	Amanatulla Nasya	" 457, 75 "	2	...	...	0 1 19	24th January 1894.
16	Moralis Seng	" 420, 109 "	2	...	...	0 2 13	31st March 1894.

118. *Lock-ups.*—The number of admissions into the three Sub-divisional Lock-ups during the year of report was 332 against 363 shewing a decrease of 31. This, added to 7 that remained in the Lock-ups at the close of 1892-93, gives a total of 339. Of this number 94 were transferred to the Sudder Jail, 225 released, one escaped and 19 remained in the Lock-ups at the close of the year.

119. The following statement shews the disposal of prisoners in each of the three Lock-ups during the past and previous years:—

Particulars	Dinhata.		Mathabhanga.		Mekligunge.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Died	...	...	...	...	1	...
Escaped	...	...	...	1	...	...
Released	76	72	96	74	71	79
Transferred	56	87	61	84	9	23
Remained on the last day of the year	2	3	4	8	1	8

120. The comparative table given below shews the gross earnings of each of the Lock-ups for the past and previous years:—

Name of Lock-up.	Gross earnings on account of in-door and out-door works.					
	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dinhata	36	14	0	52	3	6
Mathabhanga	117	13	0	116	5	6
Mekligunge	55	2	6	67	5	6

The fluctuations in the figures are too small to call for any remarks.

121. The following table shews the cost of each of the Lock-ups and also of each prisoner during the past and previous years:—

			Name of Lock-up.					
			Dinhata.		Mathabhanga.		Mekligunge.	
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Average No. of prisoners	1892-93	...	4.78		7		3.99	
	1893-94	...	5.07		4.85		6.6	
Yearly cost of each Lock-up...	1892-93	...	297	12 6	335	0 9	273	1 6
	1893-94	...	301	7 10	237	15 9	372	11 10
Cost per head per prisoner	1892-93	...	62	4 9	47	13 9	80	8 11
	1893-94	...	59	7 4	49	0 11	56	6 6

122. *Fruit Garden.*—On the abolition of the Department of Agriculture and Forest in March 1893 it was considered desirable to plant more fruit trees in the Jail garden, a portion of which had already been raised and planted with fruit trees, such as Leechees, mangoes &c. With a view to enlarge cultural operations certain new grafts were brought and put down on soil made ready for their reception. Out of Rs. 200 allotted for the purpose Rs. 21-8-6 only were spent on the purchase of grafts &c. As an experimental measure some mulberry plants were also grown in the jail during the year under report. These are doing well. The encouragement of sericulture will, it is to be hoped, lead to the development of a profitable industry in the not remote future.

123. *Cattle Breeding.*—Two bulls attached to the cattle breeding farm were made over to the jail during the year of report. During the year under report 249 cows were brought to the jail to be served by the bulls. Out of Rs. 153 provided in the Revenue budget for the feed and keep of these animals Rs. 116-2-6 only were spent.

124. The officer in charge of the jail reports that the Jailor and his new assistant discharged their duties to his satisfaction. Assistant Jailor Kazi Gowhurala was dismissed from service for gross misconduct.

125. The Statements A. B. C. D. E. F. are appended hereto.

126. Babu Priya Nath Dutt, the officer in charge of the jail, has continued to work to my entire satisfaction.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

127. The original grant for the year under report was Rs. 1,50,170 which was raised to Rs. 1,94,567 in the revised budget estimate. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,87,670 and the accounts closed with a saving of Rs. 6,997.

128. The chief feature in the administration of this Department during the year under review was the separation of the road fund from the general Public Works grant. It has been decided to annually set apart a sum of Rs. 50,000 out of the general revenue for the improvement and maintenance of roads in the State, the above allotment being supplemented by an estimated amount of Rs. 1,500 to be realised by the imposition of a tax on all Mokrari and rent-free lands on the lines of the road-cess levied in Bengal.

129. A short description of the works executed during the year is given below:—

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Civil Buildings.

130. *Additions to the Tennis Court in the Palace compound.*—With a view to prevent rain beating against the outer walls and also to provide a gallery from which visitors could obtain a full view of the game, a verandah 7 ft. wide, has been added to the north and west of the court. The ground floor of the addition has been constructed of brick on arches furnished with a coat of cement, while the upper floor or the gallery is made of one and half inch *Toon* planks on sāl wood joists, supported on rolled iron beams, placed 7 ft. apart, with a wooden stair-case, 3 ft. wide. The actual cost of the work is Rs. 5,495 against an estimated out-lay of Rs. 4,788. The excess expenditure is due to extra work not provided in the estimate.

131. *Godown and Exercise Room for the Band.*—Owing to want of bricks, building operations could not be commenced till after the close of the year, although materials to the extent of Rs. 2,137 were collected and kept ready during the year.

132. *Foot Paths in the Palace grounds.*—9,449 Rft. of pucca foot-paths have been constructed in the Palace grounds. The paths are five feet wide with 4 or 5 inches of brick khowa laid on brick flat. One disadvantage of these walks is that the soorkee siftings and rubbish put over the surface to make it smooth, are washed away during heavy rains leaving the rough surface exposed. Under the circumstances the up-keep and maintenance of these paths will involve a large annual expenditure. The estimate for the work was Rs. 3,848, and the actual expenditure Rs. 3,144, leaving a sum of Rs. 704 to the good.

133. *Additional Verandah to the Bungalow occupied by the Superintendent of Police.*—A thatched Verandah has been added to the east and west of Superintendent of Police's bungalow at a cost of Rs. 503. The work was done under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Police himself, and not by Departmental agency.

134. *Boarding Institutions.*—The old thatched barrack for the accommodation of the College Boarders was destroyed by fire in March 1893. As a safeguard against such accidents in future it has been deemed advisable to erect dormitories with khapra roofing and mat-walls, while the roofs of the out-houses have been built of corrugated iron. Two barracks have been constructed, one, set apart for the use of Rajgon boarders, contains 21 rooms and the other, for the accommodation of the College boarders, contains 26 rooms. These have been arranged in the shape of a rectangle with a gate on the north-side, the out-houses occupying the southern portion. There is accommodation for 94 inmates. The house is constructed of metre gauge iron rails secured to the ground with brick work. The roof is made of strong bamboo frame-work over a regular wooden truss overlaid with felt and covered with tiles. The walling has been made of bamboo jaffrey plastered with mud and furnished with white-washing. The verandah floor is made of planks while the rooms have been provided with strong bamboo floor. Wooden doors have been used but the windows are all of

mat *champs*. Besides the above a separate house, .55' x 20' and composed of materials used in the main buildings, has been erected for a reading room and office with a boarded floor and glazed windows. The out-houses are made of corrugated iron roof on all posts, with jaffrey walls to the cook-rooms and mat walls to the rest. The compound has been raised and enclosed with a bamboo fence. The cost of the whole work is Rs. 10,806.

135. *Wrestlers' house*.—A thatched house, 30ft square, has been constructed in the old garden of the Palace at a cost of Rs. 285.

136. *Cholera sheds at Dinhata and Meckligunj*.—Two small huts 18' x 12' were constructed, one at Dinhata and the other at Meckligunj, for cholera patients at a cost of Rs. 52.

137. *Decorating Palace rooms*.—The following works were done during the year in connection with this project :—

I.—*Rajcoomar's room*.—Has been painted blue with silver lines. An ornamental chimney-piece has also been provided.

II.—*Nurse's room*.—Has been painted orange with ornamental borders. There was no ceiling to this room but this want has now been met by putting up a canvas ceiling properly painted.

III.—*Spare room next to the Nurse's room*.—Has been painted white with blue lines with a ceiling of canvas as above.

IV.—*Maharanee's eating room*.—Has been painted white with green borders with a canvas ceiling as above. The floor of this room has been improved with *punkha* work, the requisite labour and materials being obtained from Benares.

V.—*Verandahs*.—The Verandahs in front of the above mentioned rooms measuring 132' x 12' - 5" have been paved with marble.

VI.—Two end rooms in the east wing have also been painted green with blue lines. The bigger room has been provided with a fire place.

VII.—*Dining-room*.—The native dining-room has been enlarged by the removal of the partition wall separating it from the adjoining lamp room. This room has been painted white and gold and new *punkhas* provided.

Besides the above the following minor works have been done in the Palace.

(1.) Stone paving at the back of the dining-room and in the gun room.

(2.) Brick partition in His Highness' bath-room.

(3.) Brick partition with perforated stone work at the back verandah of the drawing room.

The total cost was Rs. 12,421 against an estimate of Rs. 13,315 leaving a saving of Rs. 894 on the anticipated expenditure.

138. *Furniture for the Lansdowne Hall*.—Messrs C. Lazarus & Co. of Calcutta have supplied furniture for the Masonic Lodge under direct orders of His Highness the Maharajah. As part payment of price Rs. 5,000 have been paid during the year under review.

139. *Improvements of the Palace grounds*.—The final adjustment of accounts in this connection was made during the year. A band-stand, 45 ft. diameter, has been constructed with masonry walls and boarded floor. The total cost has come up to Rs. 27,746 against an estimate of Rs. 27,334.

140. *The Lansdowne Hall*.—As mentioned in the Report for 1892-93, the contract for this work was given to Mr. J. H. Freeborne. The contractor having signally failed to fulfill his agreement, the work was taken out of his hands and undertaken departmentally. There being no bricks available, arrangements for the manufacture of bricks took some time and little or no progress was made till January 1894. The contract for burning bricks was given to one Mr. Allan who, like Mr. Freeborne, failed to fulfill his contract; the contract was therefore cancelled and other arrangements made for the supply of bricks after which work advanced satisfactorily, brick work and roofing of the main portion having been completed before the close of the year under report. The total adjustment up to the 31st March was Rs. 55,450.

141. *Marbling Palace Verandahs.*—The small verandah at the back of Her Highness' room was paved with marble. The verandahs at the back of the Durbar Hall were paved with stone-slabs. The total stone paving and marbling was 903 sq. ft., and 1998 sq. ft., respectively.

142. *Pucca House for the Dewan.*—The progress of this work also was much retarded for want of bricks, vide remarks made in para (140). Masonry work, up to the level of the 1st floor, was finished at the close of the year. Most of the materials have been brought to site. The amount adjusted during the year was Rs. 15,980.

143. *Pucca Kutchery, Mathabhanga Sub-division.*—The work was completed with the exception of some minor works which have been finished since the close of the year. The contract for the work was given to Messrs D. Mookerjee and Co. who, according to the conditions of the agreement, should have completed the work by the end of November last but failed to do so even up to March 1894. I had to find fault with some of the finished work, the defects have since been rectified, as far as possible. With a view to ensure strength and durability it was deemed advisable to increase the thickness of three centre walls causing an increase in the sanctioned estimate. A small room for the use of the Court Head-constable has also been provided. The total cost of the building is Rs. 16,965 against an estimate of Rs. 17,964 shewing a saving of Rs. 999.

144. *Pucca servants' quarters in the Palace.*—The construction of three rooms for the Dhobees was taken in hand but the work was not completed till after the close of the year. The adjustment during the year was Rs. 2,449 only.

145. *Pucca drain in the Palace.*—The situation of the main drain, leading to the river from the north-west corner of the building close to Her Highness the Maharanee's rooms, having been found objectionable, a diversion has been made by altering the slopes of the surface drains and carrying the main drain along the side of the cook houses to the river through the east and south of the Palace garden. 727 ft. of the drain has been constructed of masonry while the rest, 630 ft., consists of Raneegunj pipes. The cost of the work is Rs. 2752

146. *Punkhas for the Jenkins' School.*—Nineteen Punkhas have been provided for the Jenkins' School at a cost of Rs. 453.

147. *Quarters for the Superintendent of Pheelkhana.*—The final adjustment of accounts in connection with this work was made during the year, the total cost being Rs. 1,336.

148. *Quarters for the Superintendent of the Boarding Institution.*—The quarters of the Superintendent having been destroyed by fire, the same have been replaced by a new khapra-roofed house, 30' x 24', with a portico 12' x 12' and boarded floors and mat walls. Two corrugated-iron roofed out-houses, one thatched stable and one cow-shed have also been provided, the compound being enclosed by chap checkwar. The total cost amounts to Rs. 1,488 against Rs. 1,641, leaving a saving of Rs. 153 on the estimate.

149. *Quarters for the clerk of the Boarding Institution.*—Free quarters having been sanctioned for the clerk attached to the Boarding Institution. The following accommodation has been provided at a cost of Rs. 326 against an estimate of Rs. 446.

Sleeping room with khapra roof	...	...	...	22' x 14'
Corrugated-iron roofed cook-shed	...	...	...	15' x 9'
Corrugated-iron roofed out-house	...	...	...	12' x 9'

150. *Gitaldah Dak Bungalow.*—The Dak Bungalow at Gitaldah having become quite old and dilapidated was removed from its old site and reconstructed with khapra roofing, lath plaster wall and boarded floor. It consists of four sleeping rooms 13' x 12', one dining room 15' x 15', two verandahs, and four bath rooms. The total cost is Rs. 1,892 only.

151. *Temporary Dak Bungalow at Cooch Behar.*—The Sudder Dak Bungalow having been destroyed by fire, a temporary thatched house, with bamboo machans, has been erected on the old site at a cost of Rs. 496. It is under contemplation to remove this Dak Bungalow to the site of the Railway Station.

152. *Unforeseen*.—Under this head several petty works have been executed at a cost of Rs. 365.

153. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements*.—An adjustment of Rs. 456 has been made during the year in connection with the re-excavation of a tank at Nak-katigach.

154. *Nilkooty grounds*.—The grounds and garden at Nilkooty were maintained at a cost of Rs. 831 against an estimate of Rs. 1,052.

155. *Forest*.—On the abolition of the Department of Agriculture and Forests, the State forests have been transferred to the Public Works Department for maintenance.

There is an annual grant of Rs. 1,328 which, together with the services of a Sub-overseer required for looking after the Forests, has also been transferred to the Public Works Department. The following list gives the situation and class of the different Forests in the State together with the number of trees in each block.

STATEMENT A.

Serial No.	Locality.	Class of forest.	Natural or cultural.	Area.	No. of trees.	Approximate height of trees.	Approximate girth of trees.
				B. K. Ch.			Ft. inc.
1	Nilkuty	Sissu.	Cultural	125 0 0	780	15	15 2
2	Ditto	"	"	121 0 0	230	10	6 3
3	Ditto	"	"	2 15 0	500	20	3 0
4	Phealkhana	"	"	0 18 0	50	7	2 0
5	Charakar kuty	"	"	585 6 12	4,960	25	3* 6
6	Gheghirghat Natuarpar	"	"	300 1 18	17,114	23	4 0
7	Nababgunge Balasi	"	"	178 13 7	8,600	16	4 9
8	Duderkuty	"	"	374 8 2	130	20	4 2
9	Kholta	"	"	8 0 0	527	17	1 6
10	Bagribari	"	"	10 0 0	208	20	3 0
11	Haldibari	"	Natural.	617 4 5	455	Saplings.	
12	Goashanimari	Sal	"	67 0 0	6,560	20	5 5
13	Jigabari	"	"	1 15 0	207	23	3 11
14	Natabari	"	"	57 0 0	407	20	3 0
15	Charon Sthali	"	"	67 0 0	502	19	4 5
16	Bauraj	"	"	2 0 0	70	21	5 3
17	Chata Salbari	"	"	2 5 0	80	20	3 2
18	Bara Salbari	"	"	50 0 0	300	25	5 6
19	Rasik Beel	"	"	60 0 0	150	22	6 4
20	Nilkuty	"	Cultural	1 0 0	200	25	3 0
21	Ditto	"	"	7 0 0	100	16	4 0
22	Mathabhanga (Balarhat)	"	"	38 15 0	2,000	.....	7 0
22a	Teldhar Boda	"	Natural	261 2 0	3,000	.....	7 0
23	Nilkuty	Teak	Cultural	124 0 0	150	16	4 6
24	Ditto	"	"	3 0 0	280	25	4 0
25	Phealkhana	"	"	2 5 0	250	25	4 0
26	Dauagooree	"	"	3 0 0	667	16	4 0
27	Nilkuty	"	"	3 2 0	3,700	20	3 9
28	Talliguree	"	"	3 0 0	667	16	4 0
29	Kholta	"	"	6 0 0	210	23	3 0
30	Mathabhanga	"	"	35 12 8	300	.....	6 0

156. *Planting and Protecting trees.*—About 100 miles of road side avenues have, as heretofore, been maintained by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 999.

REPAIRS.

157. *Civil Buildings.*—The expenditure for repairs to different classes of houses maintained by the Department is as follows:—

Class of house.	No.	Cost.
Pucca	52	19,012
Corrugated iron roofed	29	226
Kutchra	174	5,751
Khapra roofed	17	888

158. The cost of repairs to State Buildings is shewn below:—

Court houses	1,681
Education	1,252
Medical	564
Police	89
Jail and Lock-ups	1,358
Public Works	293
Palace and connected works	15,185
Private residences	3,428
Religious buildings	1,354
Dāk Bungalows	749
Government offices maintained by the State	285
Miscellaneous... ..	2,356

159. *Court houses.*—A pucca building has been built for the Sub-divisional kutchery at Mathabhanga; sanction to the erection of a similar building for the Dinhata Sub-divisional Court has been accorded. The work will be taken in hand directly after the rains. Necessary repairs have been executed to all the buildings. As observed in my last Annual Report, plaster having on several occasions crumbled away (owing to action of Saltpetre) from the ceilings of the Fouzdary, Dewan's and Superintendent of State's offices, the whole of the sand plaster has been scraped off the ceilings.

160. *Medical.*—Ordinary repairs have been executed to all the buildings in the sudder as well as in the mofussil. It has been proposed to remove the Haldibari Dispensary to a new site near the Dāk Bungalow. A pucca house can be built at a cost of Rs. 2,600. A design has been made and the Naib Ahlikar requested to exert himself in the matter of raising subscription for a permanent building. Considering the flourishing condition of the merchants at Haldibari, it ought not to be difficult to collect the amount required for the proposed dispensary. The dispensary at Mekligunj has also become very old and it is necessary either to reconstruct it or erect a pucca building. A scheme for the construction of pucca houses for the Sub-Divisional dispensaries is under consideration.

161. *Educational.*—There is nothing worthy of notice under this head. It will be necessary before long to substitute for the out-houses attached to the Jenkin's School, pucca buildings. An attempt is being made to make some of the Model School, buildings of corrugated-iron roof. The school house at Mathabhanga was destroyed by fire and a pucca building commenced with the aid of funds raised by subscription and supplemented by a State grant.

162. *Police.*—Repairs to Police out-posts and stations were carried out by Police officers, the provision for the purpose having been transferred to the Police budget. It is proposed to reconstruct some of the Police buildings with corrugated iron roofs. The matter is under consideration.

163. *Jail and Lock-ups.*—To prevent mischief by rats to the floor of the Sudder Jail godown it has been paved with stones, plinth being filled with dry sand. The *cheekpours* of the Sub-divisional Lock-ups have become a source of constant trouble and anxiety. There have already been several escapes and it is high time to give effect to the project of having pucca walls round the Lock-ups.

164. *Public Works Office.*—At present the office of the Public Works Department is located in a small building, originally intended for the custody of under-trial prisoners, with a thatched house attached to it. The latter has become old and it has become absolutely necessary to provide some suitable quarters for the office. As soon as the Lansdowne Hall is completed and the State Library removed into it, the old Library building will be available for the Public Works Department Office.

165. *Palace and connected Buildings.*—Besides the usual repairs *viz.* white-washing walls, varnishing doors, changing matting &c., a portion of the roof of the Palace was repaired with an additional layer of concrete to prevent rain water soaking in. The painting of several rooms was also renovated, while that of the ceiling of the drawing-room was thoroughly renewed.

The painting of the Tennis Court and the reservoir of the Swimming Bath was renewed.

The building known as "Raj Coomarie's house," hitherto set apart for the use of the Rajmata, has been converted into a lamp-room with shelves &c.

166. The following principal works were done during the year at the Woodlands Palace.

(a.) The roads in the compound were thoroughly repaired and Kunkur spread over them.

(b.) Additions were made to the water-connection in the house.

(c.) Three khapra houses were thoroughly repaired.

(d.) A pucca drain was made near the Tennis Court.

(e.) The partitions in the pony stable were raised by about 2 ft.

(f.) The main building was thoroughly cleaned, paintings and matting of several rooms being renewed and a few beams and burgahs changed.

167. *Private Residences.*—The repairs and up-keep of nine private residences, hitherto left in the hands of the Public Works Department, are, under recent orders, executed by the occupants themselves who receive fixed sums for the purpose.

168. The following houses are still maintained by the Department.

1. Superintendent of the State's house with out-houses.
2. The house with out-houses intended for the residence of the Principal of the Victoria College (new building).
3. Superintendent of Police's Bungalow.
4. House known as Mr. Warneford's Bungalow.
5. Bungalow for the Superintendent of Pheelkhana.
6. Dewan's house.
7. Auditor's house.
- (8) Assistant Surgeon's house.
- (9.) Quarters for the Head-clerk and Sheristadar of the Superintendent of the State.
10. Quarters for the Physician to Their Highnesses.
11. Mr. Oakley's house.
12. Bandmans' Quarters.

No particular work worthy of notice was done to any of the above houses; only 10 Terracotta terminals were put up on the roof of the Superintendent of the State's house to give a finish to the building. Decayed wooden beams in the servants' quarters were also replaced by iron ones.

169. *Religious buildings.*—Necessary repairs were done to all the buildings. The scheme for gradually providing the Mofussil Thakubarees with corrugated iron roof has not yet been sanctioned by the Council.

170. *Dak and Inspection Bungalows &c.*—A temporary house has been put up at Cooch Behar while the Dak bungalow at Gitaldah has been thoroughly reconstructed on a new site as mentioned in para: (150). The Haldibari Bungalow is in a very bad state of repairs and a project for its reconstruction is now before the Council for consideration. All the Inspection Bungalows have been kept in order at a total cost of Rs. 620. There are 10 Inspection Bungalows required to be looked after by the Public Works Department.

171. *Government Offices.*—Post offices are the only Government buildings maintained by the State. Since the close of the year under review it has been arranged, in communication with the Superintendent of Post offices, Julpai-guri, that he will repair all Mofussil Post offices at a fixed sum of Rs. 300 which will be paid by the State. The cost during the year was Rs. 232.

172. *Miscellaneous.*—The furniture godown at the Nilkuti having been destroyed by fire a corrugated iron-roofed godown has been constructed, funds being met from the Budget allotment of the Private Secretary to His Highness.

173. *Military.*—Ordinary repairs were done to the Barracks and the hospital.

174. The total cost of repairs to "Civil Buildings" was Rs. 28,134 against a budget grant of Rs. 28,224, shewing a small saving of Rs. 90 only.

175. *Tools and Plant &c.*—No important purchases were made during the year under report. A list of tools &c. purchased is given below:—

Tables ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mortar grinding stone with gear for Bullock				...	...	2
Diamond (Glazier's)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kodalies	...	...	...	...	...	10
Norton's Tube well	...	...	...	...	...	1

176. *Establishment.* The Superintendent of Works makes special mention of the following subordinates:—

(1) Overseer Hari Mohun Chatterjee.

(2) „ Gobind Kisore Roy.

(3) Sub-Overseer Saroda Kumar Roy.

Supervisor Mohendra Nath Chuckerbutty, as reported last year, is a young man of active habits and that it is expected, with more experience, will make a good officer. The office staff is reported to have worked satisfactorily during the year, although, I regret to notice, that arrears in accounts and other small irregularities have not yet been completely rectified.

177. *Artisans School.*—The Artisans school, as observed in previous reports, is a State institution maintained by the Public Works Department for its own purposes and also for imparting technical education to local artisans. The monetary transactions of the school have, I am glad to say, improved, though much remains to be done in this respect. The sums outstanding from parties for work done amounted to Rs. 963-4-3 at the close of the year. Endeavours should be made in future not to have any outstanding account at the end of the year.

COMMUNICATION IMPROVEMENT FUND.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

178. *Bridges and Culverts on the cross road from Dinhata to Mekligunj.*—A corrugated-iron culvert has been put up at the 19th mile.

179. *Construction of a culvert on the Balarampur Feeder road.*—On the representation of the ryots a corrugated-iron culvert has been provided at the 10th mile for the drainage of the neighbouring areas.

180. *Diversion road near Mathabhanga.*—Provision was made in the Budget Estimate for the adjustment of the cost of earth-work executed in the previous year.

181. *Dudua bridge on Buxa road.*—An iron bridge, 150 ft. span and 12 ft. wide, has been constructed of iron materials obtained from dismantling the Sunity Bridge over the Torsa river. The new bridge has been erected at Duduarhat on the Buxa road. The bridge is made of two piles properly braced and carrying two lines of girders. The plat-form is made of Balleys patent troughs $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick, over-laid with a coating of brick concrete. Ordinary wooden piles have been used as starting piles, for the sake of economy. The adjustment during the year amounts to Rs. 3,041.

182. *Extension of Shitai road.*—The Shitai road has been extended two miles to meet the new Kunkina road constructed by the District Board of Rungpur. This short connection has brought Rungpur nearer to Cooch Behar by 5 miles. The adjustment during the year amounts to Rs. 1,199.

183. *Pucca bridges on the Emigration road west of Cooch Behar.*—The following pucca bridges have been completed during the year :—

35th mile	... 2 spans	12 ft.—1
26th "	... 6 "	12 ft.—1
24th "	... 1 "	12 ft.—1
28rd "	... 4 "	12 ft.—1

Besides the above, two corrugated-iron culverts, with brick facings, and two bridges, with brick abutments, iron girders and corrugated-iron plat-forms, have been constructed, the total cost being Rs. 6,696.

184. *Pucca bridges on the Rungpur road.*—Two bridges (one at the 10th mile and the other at the 8th mile) have been completed during the year, the adjustment during the year being Rs 1,555.

185. *Survey of Feeder roads.*—The following roads have been surveyed and nicked out during the year.

	Miles.
1. Pathlakhoa road	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Sukandighee road with branch from Ghoksadanga to Changrabanda	7
3. Raneerhat road from Changrabanda	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
4. Torsa Station to Shitalkhuchee road	16
5. Dewanhat to Balarampur Shilkhori and Fulkumar	7
6. Rungpur road to Durgapur	3
7. Dewanhat to Chilkirhat	8
8. Bhetagoori to Kirti Sirkar's road	4
9. Chowrahat to Shamgunj	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
10. Gitaldah to Kethurghat	2
11. Khagrabaree road	1
12. Takagach road	1
13. Ghughumari road	2

186. The contributions received during the year under report for the extension of communications and the works done therewith are shewn below :—

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED.

(1) From Pound Fund	Rs 5,000
(2) From Babu Tarini Charun Chackerbutty ..	3,000
(3) From Padma Nath Dass for Kethurghat road ..	150
Total Rs	8,150

WORKS DONE.

Road from Torsa Station to Shitalkhuchee.—For this road Babu Tarini Charun Chackerbutty has given a handsome donation of Rs 3,000. Earth work was completed up to Katamari before the close of the year. The road has been laid out to its entire length. Besides the Torsa and Jaldhaka rivers the road

crosses 5 more streams. The question of bridging these streams is one of time and expense. The road is 15ft. wide throughout. The total cost adjusted during the year is Rs. 2,755, the estimate for the whole length of road being Rs. 15,440.

Takogach road.—A short road, 10ft. wide and 1 mile in length, has been constructed from Foughola road to Khagrabari. The amount adjusted during the year is Rs. 717.

Ghughumari road.—Another road, 10ft wide, has been constructed from the Tomsa Railway Station to Ghughumari, a distance of 2 miles. The cost has not been adjusted during the year under report.

Road from Dewanhat to Balarampur.—This road, which is 6 miles in length and 15ft. wide, is a most important Feeder road to the Dewanhat Railway Station. Besides the Mansai river, where a ferry has to be started, there are two other small streams *vis:* Rajakura and Fatikkura, across which bamboo bridges will have to be put up for the present. Two branches from this road have been opened, one going to Shilkoori, a Bunder on the Kaljani river, and the other to Fulkumar, a Police Station and Hât in Rungpur.

One old road has been realigned. It starts from the 6th mile, Rungpur road, and meets at the 7th mile of the Balarampur-Chowrahat road. The present alignment is 10ft. wide. The total cost of Dewanhat project is Rs. 6,771.

Road from Dewanhat to Chilkirhat.—A track, 10ft. wide, has been opened from Dewanhat to Chilkirhat, a distance of 5 miles. It crosses Rashidanga road at Rashidangaghat.

Shamgunj road.—This is an important Feeder road and, when completed, will connect Chowrahat and Bhurungamari, a flourishing Bunder in the District of Rungpur. The total length is estimated to be 16 miles of which 7 miles lie in the District of Rungpur. The District Board at Rungpur has been moved to undertake the construction of the portion lying in that District. The work of the portion passing through the State could not be commenced during the year under report owing to non-receipt of the money promised by the Dewan out of the sale proceeds of the property of one jotedar named Janaki Tewari. This road will be known as "Janaki Tewari's road" after the name of the donor. There is every probability of obtaining Rs. 6,000 from this source.

Kethurghat road.—A person named Panchanon Das contributed Rs. 150 towards the construction of a road from the Rungpur road to Kethurghat. The road, 2½ miles in length, has been constructed as a feeder connecting Durgapur and Chowdhurihat. The total cost is Rs. 210, the difference being met from the road fund.

Feeder road from the Emigration road to Pathlakhua.—With the view to draw Tea traffic from the Duars to the Cooch Behar Railway an important feeder road from the 4th mile of the Emigration road to Pathlakhua, a distance of 11 miles, was taken in hand, and the earth work almost completed at the close of the year. Three streams cut this road two of which will however be bridged with bamboo bridges while a ferry will have to be established on the third for the convenience of traffic during rains.

Feeder road from Pundibaree to Sukandighee with a branch to new Chandrahanda Hât.—This road has been completed during the year with 6 wooden culverts. Two large temporary bridges are to be put up between Sukandighee and Pundibaree for the passage of traffic and a ferry established at Pundibaree during the rainy season.

REPAIRS.

Communications.

187. The following statement shows the class of roads and cost of their maintenance during the year under review.

Statement showing the details of Roads and Bridges.

Serial No.	NAMES OF ROADS.	Width.	Bridge.		Metalled.	Unmetalled and bridged.	Unmetalled without bridge.	Neither unmetalled nor bridged.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Cost per mile.	Remarks.
			Feet.	No.	Running ft.								
1	Buxa road	20	14	397	..	12	..	..	3,080	789	3,869	..	
2	Bowry road	20	6	247	..	14	..	..	..	817	817	..	
3	Balarampore feeder road ...	15	21	698	..	108	..	..	97	898	898	..	
4	Bongshaira road	20	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	10	10	..	
5	Cross road from Dhanbad to Makligung.	30	18	388	..	40	..	..	380	920	1,300	..	
6	Do. from Cooch Behar to Goanindari.	15	6	346	..	16	..	..	..	411	411	..	
7	Do. from Mathabhanga to Sitalkuchi.	15	17	608	..	19	..	..	..	390	390	..	
8	Do. from Patgram to Bhootan.	15	18	694	..	18	..	..	..	3,544	3,544	..	
9	Changrabanda Feeder road ...	15	7	164	..	5	..	..	..	119	119	..	
10	Chowdhurhat do.	15	2	27	..	2	..	..	..	14	14	..	
11	Dewanganj do.	15	4	91	..	2	..	..	..	148	148	..	
12	Emigration road west of Cooch Behar.	20	48	3,244	..	46	..	..	6,698	6,386	13,082	..	
13	Do. east of Cooch Behar...	20	18	138	..	10	..	..	..	877	897	..	
14	Falacata road	15	4	221	..	6	..	..	..	302	302	..	
15	Godadhar road	10	2	40	..	2	..	..	..	8	8	..	
16	Godown road	15	1	30	..	2	..	..	..	109	109	..	
17	Kalighat road	20	2	48	..	2	..	..	..	241	241	..	
18	Kalibari Feeder road	15	8	312	..	2	..	..	..	144	144	..	
19	Kalighat Railway Bank ...	15	2	106	..	2	..	..	..	164	164	..	
20	Kakma road with branches ...	15	2	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Lowkut road	15	13	978	..	22	..	..	..	4,988	4,988	..	
22	Manikgunj do.	15	8	224	..	5	..	..	..	1,514	1,514	..	
23	Parbhabag road	20	5	148	..	12	..	..	..	117	117	..	
24	Roads and Bridges at Nilocoti...	20	15	60	..	5	..	..	..	178	178	..	
25	Rungpur road	20	12	1,227	..	24	..	..	1,654	3,817	5,471	..	
26	Suktahat road	10	6	37	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Toofangunge Road ... ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	18	18	..	
28	Durapur do.	15	4	171	..	7	..	..	..	237	237	..	
29	Sagaridighi road	20	4	71	..	4	..	..	..	43	43	..	
30	Shital road	15	2	184	..	6	..	..	..	246	246	..	
	Total ... ..	..	..	..	..	307	..	..	11,948	24,892	36,840	126.45	Cost per mile including original works.

New Roads.

1	Road to Pathlakha	15	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Do. from Torra Station to Shitakuchi.	15	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Takagach road	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Khagrahari	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Ghugumari	10	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
6	Dewanhat to Bolorsampur ...	15	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bolorsampur to Shikuri ...	10	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
8	Do. Fulkumari	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Goshalgunge road	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
10	Dewanhat to Chikidhat ... ..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
11	Keturhat road	10	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
12	Raurhat road	10	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
13	Janaki Tewari's road	15	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
14	Bhatguri to Nasirhat	15	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
15	Road from Pandibari to Chokas with a branch from Chokadanga to Changrabanda.	10	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ... ..	..	..	..	..	38	79	..	..	..	..	..

Village paths.

1	Bhatbari road	10	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Dewanganj road	10	2	110	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Chikidhat road	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Pandibari road	10	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Garodhat road	15	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Bhokta to Mathabbari Road ...	10	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Khat road ... ..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	2,172	2,172	..	
8	Bhowanganj road ... ..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Haidibari road ... ..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Takowandi to Mathabbari road.	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Falacata Road	10	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ... ..	..	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	..	2,172	24.40	cost per mile.
Total mileage of roads in the State						500	miles.						

188. The statement given below shews the nature and quantity of work done in each road during the year.

Statement showing the works done on Roads during the year 1893-94.

Names of Roads.	Earth work. Cn.	Turning. Sq.	Turning. Sq.	Woodwork. Cn.	Renewing Railings. Rn.	Renewing Platform. Sq.	Surface repairs Sq.
1 Bowty road ...	5,970	.....	.....	6-11	.....	.....	.....
2 Buxa road ...	54,775	.....	.....	57-17	290	6,550	.....
3 Balarampur feeder road ...	1,42,223	14,900	.....	17-66	.....	.....	.....
4 Bangachatra road ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Cross road from Dinahata to Mekligunj.	66,339	3,985	.....	13-75	.....	.....	.....
6 Do. from Matabhanga to Shitalkhuchi.	80,815	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Do. from Cooch Behar to Gosanimary.	18,467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Do. from Patgram to Bhufan	5,885	9,650	.....	173-50	.....	1,215	.....
9 Changrabanda Feeder road ...	.....	.....	.....	5-00	.....	.....	.....
10 Chowdhurihat feeder road ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Dewangunj „ ...	17,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 Durgapur „ ...	7,972	.....	.....	82-70	40	464	.....
13 Emigration road West of Cooch Behar.	94,440	.....	2,809	243-38	.....	433	.....
14 Ditto East of Cooch Behar	1,068	.....	.....	57-94	51	50	.....
15 Falacutta road ...	3,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....
16 Godadhar road ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Godown road ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
18 Kalighat road ...	.....	1,293	.....	29-33	46	345	.....
19 Kashiabari feeder road ...	34,746	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Kalighat Railway bank ...	.....	1,320	.....	.....	210	.....	.....
21 Lowkutty road ...	38,323	3,148	22,072	120-73	.....	.....	20,45,953
22 Manickgunj feeder road ...	18,609	540	.....	116-05	.....	250	1,59,800
23 Purbabhadra road ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,85,200
24 Roads and Bridges at Nilkuti ...	.....	.....	.....	18,400	.....	.....	.....
25 Rungpur road ...	1,63,868	2,781	.....	416-68	154	348-6	1,59,373
26 Shital road ...	10,050	.....	.....	180-50	.....	.....	82,500
27 Sagardighi road ...	.....	.....	.....	8-00	.....	.....	.....
28 Shuktahat road ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Toofangunj road ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 Village paths ...	4,21,794	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,58,933
31 Special repairs to Roads & Bridges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	11,75,769	40,947	24,881	1,491-50	791	10,085	38,31,659

189. The following works call for special remark :—

190. *Balarampur Feeder road.*—A drain has been cut from Koonidoba to the 2nd mile post where a triangular culvert has been constructed.

191. *Emigration road west of Cooch Behar.*—The following bridges have been reconstructed with old and new materials :—

1. 9th mile	...	...	...	180 ft.
2. 39th „	...	...	...	140 „
3. 41st „	...	...	...	30 „
4. 44th „	...	...	...	50 „

Two small bridges on the 12th and 18th miles, have also been reconstructed with brick abutment, iron girders and platforms of corrugated-iron sheets and three corrugated-iron culverts constructed in place of wooden ones at the 3rd, 42nd and 48rd miles, the bridges on the Boora Teesta in the Haldibari section and the Dharla bridge in Patgram aggregating a span of 740 ft.

192. *Lowkooty road*.—The bridge near the 9th mile has been reconstructed.

193. *Special repairs*.—Two wooden bridges were reconstructed on the Morangahat road all gaps (except one in the 2nd mile of the cross road from Patgram to Bhutan) being filled up. The cost represents the adjustment of work done in the previous year.

194. *Unforeseen*.—On account of changes in the course of the river Teesta more or less damage was done by flood to the Bungpur, Rashidanga and Godown roads. Repairing minor damages has cost Rs. 1,779.

195. The total cost during the year of report under the head—Repairs to communications—amounts to Rs. 31,465.

196. *Chaklajat Estate Public Works*.—The total budget grant was Rs. 8,923 and the expenditure Rs. 8,516, showing a saving of Rs. 407.

197. The works done during the year are described below:—

Corrugated-iron shed for Ghoraghat Kutchery.—The old house was constructed of mud walls; keeping the size of the house intact, a corrugated iron roof has been put over it, and a verandah, 6ft. wide, added at the back. Besides the above work two cook sheds 10' x 6', with corrugated-iron roof, have been erected.

New Kutchery at Berubary.—The final adjustment for the construction of a corrugated-iron roofed Kutchery has been made during the year, the cost being Rs. 2,093 against an estimate of Rs. 2,092.

New Kutchery at Bhojanpur.—A corrugated-iron roofed house with old iron-rails as posts, of the same size as the house at Berubary, has been constructed at Bhojanpur at a cost of Rs. 2,259 against an estimate of Rs. 2,092.

Pucca Kutchery at Debigunj.—The Kutchery house having become very old, sanction was accorded to the construction of a pucca Kutchery building. The design includes two separate buildings *viz*: one with three large rooms 25' x 15' and a verandah 6ft. wide, for the office, and the other, with two rooms 20' x 20', one for the Manager's *Ezlash*, the other being set apart for a Dak Bungalow. In the centre, a room 20' x 12', has been provided for the Treasury. At the back of building two rooms 9' x 10' have been provided, one to be used as a bath room, attached to the Dak Bungalow, and the other as the Bench Clerk's room. Contract for the manufacture of bricks was given to one Jethanund of Sindh, who has got ready a sufficient number of good bricks to complete the work during the current year. Rs. 750 has been charged off as price of bricks.

REPAIRS.

198. *Civil Buildings*.—There is nothing particular to mention under this head. The cost is gradually becoming less in consequence of the construction of corrugated-iron roofed houses and it is expected that when the scheme for having all the Kutcheries made of corrugated-iron roofing is completed, there will be little or no expenditure under this head. All the houses were repaired during the year at a cost Rs. 2,946 against a budget grant of Rs. 3,339.

199. *Establishment*.—The sanctioned establishment is one Sub-overseer on Rs. 25 and two peons on Rs. 6 each. At present only one peon is entertained. The Superintendent of Works reports that the Sub-overseer has worked to his satisfaction.

200. *Miscellaneous*.—Besides the legitimate work of the Department the Superintendent of Works had to supervise other works during the year under report, funds for which were supplied by other departments. The works so executed are noticed below:—

(a.) *Maintenance of Sub-divisional Town roads &c.*—The yearly sanction for repairs to Sub-divisional roads &c. is Rs. 600. A drain has

been cut at Dinhata for the better drainage of town-water. All the roads and bridges in three Sub-divisional towns were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 524.

- (b.) *Barrack for the married Bandsmen.*—A plan and estimate for constructing pucca Barracks for married people at a cost of Rs. 8,499 each has been sanctioned. Each Barrack will afford accommodation for 6 families. The necessary funds having been provided in the Band Budget, one Barrack was commenced during the year. It has six rooms 16' x 12', six back rooms 16' x 8', besides an open verandah, 6ft. wide, in front. The out-houses consist of three corrugated-iron roofed sheds 20' x 10' each, divided into two rooms with latrine for common use. The adjustment during the year was Rs. 3,439.
- (c.) *Excavating a Tank at Khagrabari.*—The late Kashee Kanta Talookdar paid Rs. 2,000 for the purpose of excavating a tank. An old tank at Khagrabari was re-excavated and the grounds improved at a cost of Rs. 1,921.
- (d.) *Excavating a tank at the 4th mile of the Emigration road.*—Aula Sha and Durga Nath Sha of Khagrabari paid Rs. 3,000 for excavating a tank at the 4th mile on the Emigration road. Although the soil, as examined by trial pits, was found to be unsuitable for the purpose, excavation was commenced on the same at the earnest request of the parties. After an average depth of 12 ft. had been excavated a layer of quick sand was met with. This was in itself a great impediment to satisfactory progress, and the rains having supervened the work has been put a stop to. In the next cold season an attempt to carry the depth as low down as possible will be made. The total cost adjusted during the year was Rs. 1,494.
- (e.) *Pucca Well at Dinhata.*—The people of Dinhata had collected about Rs. 200 in order to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India. The above amount was supplemented by Rs. 300 paid from the Pound Fund for the improvement of Sub-divisional roads. Rs. 500 was further added by the Dewan of the State from the allotment of his Department with a view to have a masonry well sunk at Dinhata, the same being called "the Jubilee Well." The well is to be 10 ft. in diameter and 30 ft. deep. The work was not completed during the year of report.
- (f.) *Well at Latkobary.*—A Byragi, named Durga Das, collected Rs. 150 and paid it over to the Dewan of the State to defray the cost of sinking a well at Latkobary. This sum was insufficient for the purpose but, through the exertion of the Dewan, it has been augmented by a contribution of Rs. 100 from Babu Monmohan Buxi, while the required number of bricks have been offered by the Gobrachara Estate. The well is to be 6'-3" in diameter with a ring of brick work 1'-3" thick and sunk to a depth of 25 ft. The work was commenced but not completed during the year.
- (g.) *Pucca well at Pundibaree.*—Aula Shah and Durga Prosad Shah of Khagrabari contributed a sum of Rs. 600 for sinking a pucca well at Pundibaree where there is a difficulty about getting good drinking water. The work was undertaken during the year but had to be stopped on account of rains.

301. Babu Kedar Nath Mozumdar, the Superintendent of Works, has performed his duties to my satisfaction. He is an active, useful officer. A stricter conformity with the Departmental Code and standing orders having been insisted on, accounts and estimates are now submitted with commendable promptness.

EDUCATION.

202. The report on the progress of Primary and Middle education has been submitted by Babu Bhuban Mohun Dutt, Inspector of schools.

203. The following tables show the number and classes of schools at the close of the official year 1893-94, as well as the amount expended on them :—

TABLE A.

CLASS.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	No. of Institutions.	No. of pupils on 31st March 1893.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly average.	No. of Institutions.	No. of pupils on 31st March 1893.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly average.
<i>I.—State Schools.</i>								
Middle Class Vernacular ...	18	897	474	718	18	847	525	772
Total ...	18	897	474	718	18	847	525	772
<i>II.—Grants-in-aid Schools.</i>								
Higher class English ...	8	361	253	351	8	359	241	341
Middle Class English ...	4	265	141	217	4	266	147	216
Middle Class Vernacular ...	23	994	595	840	24	1,054	669	981
Total ...	30	1,620	989	1,408	31	1,679	1,057	1,538
<i>III.—Primary Schools.</i>								
Upper Primary Schools ...	30	1,204	709	1,082	30	1,190	766	1,090
Lower Primary Schools ...	113	8,435	2,163	3,133	114	8,549	2,224	3,304
Night Schools for adults ...	24	538	363	491	23	493	380	446
Girl Schools ...	2	27	16	21	2	50	31	42
Total ...	169	5,204	3,251	4,727	169	5,282	3,351	4,882
<i>IV.—Private Schools.</i>								
Middle Class Vernacular Schools ...	2	99	55	93	1	55	34	50
Upper Primary Schools ...	2	49	30	47	1	65	29	64
Lower Primary Schools ...	46	1,388	915	1,185	55	1,743	1,214	1,521
Night Schools ...	21	395	245	312	16	293	184	230
Girl Schools ...	3	82	22	28	6	76	54	73
Indigenous ...	2	30	20	26	2	29	20	26
Mukhtabs ...	3	37	28	37	7	112	89	103
Total ...	79	1,975	1,315	1,728	88	2,373	1,624	2,067
GRAND TOTAL	291	9,696	6,029	8,581	301	10,181	6,557	9,259

TABLE B.

CLASS.	Number of Institutions.	No. of Students.			EXPENDITURE.				GRAND TOTAL.
		No. of pupils on 1st March 1894.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly average.	From the State.	FROM LOCAL SOURCES.			
						From fees and fines.	From other local sources.	TOTAL.	
—State Institutions—									
Middle Class Vernacular	13	847	525	772	4,756 15 6	1,047 0 0	.....	1,047 0 0	5,803 15 6
TOTAL ...	13	847	525	772	4,756 15 6	1,047 0 0	.....	1,047 0 0	5,803 15 6
—Grants-in-aid Schools—									
Higher Class English ...	3	859	241	341	4,500 0 0	2,051 3 9	2,545 8 5	4,596 12 2	9,096 12 2
Middle Class English ...	4	266	147	216	1,260 0 0	158 13 0	1,508 1 6	1,666 14 6	2,926 14 6
Ditto Vernacular.	24	1,054	669	981	3,048 0 0	304 13 0	2,347 1 6	2,651 14 6	5,699 14 6
TOTAL ...	31	1,679	1,057	1,538	8,808 0 0	2,514 13 9	6,400 11 5	8,915 9 2	17,723 9 2
I.—Primary Schools—									
Upper Primary ...	30	1,190	766	1,090	2,009 0 0	254 2 3	1,426 14 0	1,681 0 3	3,690 0 3
Lower Primary ...	114	3,549	2,224	3,304	4,690 8 0	946 15 3	3,517 8 6	3,464 2 9	8,154 10 9
Night Schools ...	23	498	330	446	637 4 0	71 10 0	85 0 0	156 10 0	793 14 0
Girl Schools ...	2	50	31	42	66 0 0	.....	174 8 0	174 8 0	240 8 0
TOTAL ...	169	5,282	3,351	4,882	7,402 12 0	1,272 11 6	4,903 9 8	5,476 5 0	12,899 1 0
Private Schools—									
Middle Class Vernacular.	1	55	34	50	.....	4 2 0	96 10 0	100 12 0	100 12 0
Upper Primary ...	1	65	29	64	.....	.....	64 0 0	64 0 0	64 0 0
Lower Primary ...	58	1,743	1,214	1,521	.....	306 3 0	1,302 8 8	1,608 8 6	1,608 8 6
Night Schools ...	16	293	184	230	.....	69 0 0	71 8 0	140 4 0	140 4 0
Girl Schools ...	8	76	54	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indigenes ...	2	29	20	26	.....	.....	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
Maktaba ...	7	112	89	108	.....	.....	408 0 0	408 0 0	408 0 0
TOTAL ...	85	2,372	1,524	2,007	.....	379 8 0	1,969 8 8	2,373 8 8	2,373 8 8
GRAND TOTAL ...	254	10,161	6,457	8,389	20,967 11 6	5,213 14 3	12,803 8 3	17,917 4 3	38,785 2 2

204. *General Summary.*—From the foregoing tables it will be seen that, during the year under review, the number of Primary and Secondary Schools increased from 291 to 301, their pupils from 9,696 to 10,181, and the average daily attendance from 6,029 to 6,557, or, in other words, there was an increase of 10 schools, 485 pupils, and an improved daily attendance of 528 boys. An examination of the statistics will show an increase in the number of Private Patschalas, while State and aided schools have expanded both in attendance and fee-receipts, English schools have gained an accession to the number of English reading boys, and Primary Institutions compare favourably with like institutions in the neighbouring districts in Bengal. The Female schools, the Sanscrit Toles, and the Arabic or the Persian *Muktabas* also all exhibit perceptible signs of expansion.

205. *Results of Public Examinations.*—In the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, the Sub-divisional schools passed three boys, against five of the previous year. This diminution in number I may state, has however been compensated by the position occupied in the general list by the successful students, every one of whom has obtained a scholarship, having secured the 2nd, 3rd and 4th places in the list. In the competitive Examination of the Rajshye Division, Cooch Behar has managed to pass 1 Middle English, 26 Middle Vernacular, and 11 Upper Primary scholars, against 1, 17 and 8, respectively, of the year preceding, and 1, 10, and 8 of 1891-92. Apart from any consideration of the increase in the number of successful candidates the most satisfactory aspect of the present result is the conspicuous success of the native Cooch Behar boys. The first boy in the list and more than 57 per cent of the successful candidates are natives of the State. From the Female Schools one girl has passed the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination of the Rajshye Division, securing the 4th place in the State; one has passed the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination gaining a scholarship, while a third has come out successful in the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination winning a special prize. In the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination, conducted by local Boards of Examiners, 95 candidates have passed against 63 of the preceding year, and 73 of 1891-92: 52 of the successful candidates have been placed in the 1st division, and 43 in the 2nd. At the Sanscrit Scholarship Examination, three candidates appeared from the Toles, one having obtained the Temple Scholarship, and the other two prizes for general proficiency. The above results are certainly very satisfactory and reflect credit on the Inspector of Schools and his assistants.

206. *Secondary Education.—The Sub-divisional Schools.*—The following table summarises the condition of the three Sub-divisional Entrance schools:—

Class of Institutions.	No. of students.		Languages studied.		Expenditure.		
	Roll on 31st March 1894.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Vernacular.	State grant.	Local sources.	Total.
Mekligunj	121	70	74	47	1,500 0 0	1,598 5 0	3,098 5 0
Mathabhanga	130	99	83	47	1,500 0 0	1,557 5 4	3,057 5 4
Dinhata	108	72	68	43	1,500 0 0	3,441 1 10	2,941 1 10
Total	359	241	225	137	4,500 0 0	4,596 12 2	9,096 12 2

From the foregoing table it will be seen that, on the 31st of March last, the Sub-divisional schools had 359 pupils on their rolls, of whom 241 attended daily on an average, the corresponding numbers for the preceding year being 361 and 253. Mathabhanga had a gain of 21 pupils, while Mekligunj lost 6 and Dinhata 17. The speedy growth of the Par-Mekligunj school, on the other side of the Teesta, has something to do with the decrease at Mekligunj; but Dinhata seems to have suffered in popularity, owing to the constant absence of teachers and the want of tact and attention on the part of the Head-master.

207. The expenditure on the Sub-divisional schools during the year under report amounted to Rs 9,096-12-4, of which the State paid Rs 4,500, and the balance, *viz.* Rs 4,596-12-2, was met from local sources. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs 9,144-2-3, Rs 4,500, and Rs 4,644-2-3, shewing a net decrease of Rs 47-6-1 in the total expenditure. The outlay at Mekligunj and Mathabhanga decreased by Rs 47-9-1 and Rs 155-1-11, respectively, owing to charges for repairs to the school-buildings not having been debited against the year's expenses. The destruction of the Dinhata school house by fire necessitated the reconstruction of suitable quarters, causing a rise in the expenditure of the school by Rs. 155-4-11.

208. Steps are being taken to locate the Sub-divisional schools in better quarters and, should nothing untoward intervene, it may be expected that the Mathabhanga school will be housed in a pucca building of its own before the submission of the next Annual Report. An endeavour has also been made to rouse the jotedars of Mekligunj to a sense of their duty in the matter of education and I hope to see, before long, a substantial collection of funds for a better school house in that Sub-division.

An impetus has been given to the cause of Physical Education among school-boys who, it appears, have already begun to appreciate its importance. The grant of suitable sums for the purchase of Gymnastic apparatus and gear has done much to turn the attention of the pupils to athletic sports and I have noticed with pleasure the interest taken by both the teachers and the boys in manly games.

209. *The Mekligunj Sub-divisional School.*—The year under report closed with 121 boys on the roll of this school, of these 70 attended daily on an average, the corresponding numbers for the preceding year being 127 and 78; there has therefore been a decrease of 6 and 8 in the strength and attendance of this school last year. "The decrease" writes the Head-master "is due to the opening of a vernacular school at Par-Mekligunj and the appointment of the 2nd Pundit of this school to the Head Punditship at Par-Mekligunj, where 10 boys migrated with that gentleman". The expenditure on the school amounted last year to Rs. 3,098-5-1, which was met from (1) the State grant of Rs. 1,500, (2) income from fees and fines which amounted to Rs 672-11; and (3) miscellaneous receipts which came up to Rs. 925-10-1. The monthly subscriptions from the Estates of the Resaldar and Babu Jaharmal Oswal were regularly paid, and the Sub-divisional Officer, Babu Satis Chandra Mustafi, raised about Rs. 250 during the year from the local jotedars to meet current expenditure. For the payment of the establishment, it became at one time necessary to draw on the capital fund, which now stands at Rs 3,605-2-6. The school house needed heavy repairs, a sum of Rs 200 was paid by the Dewan of the State from the estate of the late Resaldar, Bisseswar Nath Sing, one of the biggest land-holders in the Sub-division. With the help of the money thus received the present thatched house has been made neat and tidy.

210 The school sent up 3 candidates to the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, but none succeeded in passing. The result is discreditable, and the Head-master, Babu Hemanta Kumar Ghosh, has been enjoined to show better proofs of his industry and capability as a teacher.

211. The vernacular department of the school had 47 boys against 55 of the year preceding, and 43 of 1891-92. As already remarked, 10 boys from this school have gone to the Par-Mekligunj School.

212. In October last, 2 boys went up from this school to the vernacular scholarship examination of the Rajshye Division; both came out successful, winning scholarships from the State. This is satisfactory. I visited the school in January last.

213. *The Mathabhanga Sub-divisional School.*—This school made most satisfactory progress during the year under report. Its roll-call improved from 109 to 130, the average daily attendance from 83 to 99, and the monthly collection from fees and fines from Rs 59 to Rs 62. The expenditure on the school amounted last year to Rs 3,057-5-4, against Rs 3,212-7-3 of the year preceding, shewing a decrease of Rs 155-1-11. The cause of this decrease in expenditure is

due to the fact that during the year under report the school had no extraordinary charge to meet. After deducting the annual State grant of Rs. 1,500 from the regular expenditure for the school, it appears that a sum of Rs. 1,557-5-4 was paid for the purpose from the several local sources, the chief of which were fees and fines, which, on an average, amounted to about Rs. 62 a month; the "postponement fees" paid by the local pleaders, which came to about Rs. 19 a month on an average; and the interest on the invested capital bringing in about Rs. 20 a month.

214. To the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University the school sent up 4 candidates, of whom 3 came out successful against the same number of the year preceding. All the successful candidates were placed in the Second Division and have obtained scholarships from the State. Credit is due to the staff of the school for this excellent result.

215. The strength of the vernacular department also improved from 38 to 47. Seven boys were sent up to the vernacular scholarship examination of the Rajshye Division, of whom three came out successful: one in the 2nd Division and two in the third. The result was satisfactory and Babu Bhuban Mohan Kundu, the Head Pundit of the Vernacular Department, deserves praise for this result. The school house was burnt down in August and my remarks regarding this subject have been embodied in the printed memo of Inspection of the Mathabhangia Sub-division already submitted.

216. *The Dinhata Sub-divisional School.*—On the 31st of March last, there were 108 boys on the roll of this school and 72 attended daily on an average. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were 125 and 92, so that the strength of this school fell last year by 17 and the daily attendance by 20. Within the last two years, the school has lost 31 pupils, a most discouraging fact. An attempt has been made by the Head Master to trace these gradual withdrawals to the poverty of the native students; but in this respect his school is on the same footing as the other Sub-divisional Institutions, where, it appears, the loss has neither been so heavy nor so steady. What I fear is, that the school has lost its popularity, and nothing short of close attention and the adoption of suitable measures for guarding its interests will enable it to recover lost ground.

The Inspector of schools reports:—

"During the year under review the school successively went without the 3rd Master, the 2nd Master, and the Head Master, for months. The permanent incumbents were allowed leave in instalments and generally with allowances, and nobody could be found willing and able to work for them for short periods and on small salaries. While the Head Master and the 3rd Master were on medical leave the 2nd Master resigned his post and the 6th Master was dismissed; their respective posts were filled up not immediately after."

"The changes that took place during the year in the instructive staff of the school will speak for themselves. In extension of the summer vacation of May 1893, the 3rd Master had medical leave on half pay and his works had to be performed by the lower teachers till the 6th of September following. In October came the Puja vacation, and in December following the 2nd Master went home on casual leave, followed by a further application for more leave and the subsequent resignation of his appointment. For one reason or other nobody could be had to officiate for the 2nd Master till the 22nd of January, within 4 days of which again the Head Master went away on leave on half pay, only to join his appointment for a few days before the summer vacation and to resign it within a week after it. In addition to these, the 6th Master's duties were taken up successively by four different hands during the year. If anything more were wanting for the alienation of public sympathies from the school, it soon presented itself in the carelessness that was evinced in sending the examination fees of its only candidate in the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. Out of a class of 7 boys only one was made qualified for going up to the Examination, but eventually even he was disallowed to appear, as his entrance fees did not reach the Registrar's office timely."

217. The expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 2,941-1-10 of which the State, as usual, paid Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,441-1-10 were met from various local sources. The school fees and fines amounted to Rs. 687-14-3; an annual subscription of Rs. 120 was paid from the Gobrachara Estate; and the local pleaders contributed Rs. 121 from their "postponement fees;" so that, to meet all charges for the maintenance of the school, a sum of Rs. 562-3-7 had to be

paid out of the Reserve Fund. Of this last item, Rs. 285-7-3 was spent on erecting the new school house and Rs. 7-0-3 on purchasing books of reference.

218. The Vernacular Department had 43 boys against 38 of the year preceding. It seems therefore to be gradually regaining its original strength. The Head Pundit, Babu Barada Kanta Sarkar, deserves credit for passing one boy in the last middle scholarship examination of the Rajshye Division.

219.—*The State Model Schools.*—The following table gives all necessary particulars about the model vernacular schools in the State:—

	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.			Languages studied.	EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
	Roll on the 31st March 1894.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly average.		State grant.	Local sources.	Total.	
Sudder Model	148	94	189	148	Rs. A. P. 1,109 10 6	Rs. A. P. 360 5 6	Rs. A. P. 1,470 0 0	
Ohlakhana	74	87	83	74	390 14 6	81 1 6	372 0 0	
Balarampur	68	40	81	68	303 9 0	78 7 6	372 0 0	
Baneswar	80	38	80	80	314 3 0	57 13 0	372 0 0	
Barakodali	63	33	84	63	314 6 0	57 10 0	372 0 0	
Dewanhat	45	38	66	45	330 15 9	50 14 0	371 11 9	
Goshanimari	39	27	33	33	365 6 0	46 10 0	312 0 0	
Gitaldaha	60	40	48	60	331 4 0	50 13 0	372 0 0	
Changrabanda	60	43	56	60	309 2 0	63 14 0	372 0 0	
Khet	54	37	55	54	330 6 6	51 9 6	372 0 0	
Kashoribari	82	46	67	82	323 7 0	48 9 0	372 0 0	
Shitalkhuchi	49	36	33	49	277 15 9	34 4 0	302 3 9	
Changalbesh	63	31	50	63	295 13 6	76 3 6	372 0 0	
TOTAL	847	525	772	847	4,756 16 6	1,047 0 0	5,803 16 6	

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, during the year under report, the nominal roll of the Model Schools decreased, on the whole, from 897 to 847; but their daily attendance improved from 474 to 525, and the monthly average of pupils from 718 to 772, while collections from fees and fines rose from Rs. 1,023-8 to Rs. 1,047; the withdrawal of a few names therefore is no cause for anxiety. The efficiency and the usefulness of schools are tested by their attendance, fee-receipts, and success in the Public and the Departmental Examinations, tried by those tests the Model Schools have not altogether failed.

220. *The Sudder Model School.*—On the 31st of March last, there were 148 pupils on the roll of this school, of whom 94 attended daily on an average. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year being 167 and 94, it is evident that there has been a decrease of 19 pupils on the roll of this school, the daily attendance being the same in both years. Owing to decrease in the nominal roll-call, the collections from fees and fines also decreased from Rs. 427-12-6 to Rs. 360-5-6; it appears that the decrease has been brought about entirely by a falling off in the Upper classes of the school, the Lower classes showing steady progress both in strength and fee-receipts. The reason for this is not far to seek. The Vernacular scholarship certificate has lost all its practical value, since a marked preference is shown to English knowing boys in all employments. The result has been that persons having either the means or opportunity, withdraw their children from the Vernacular Schools as soon as the first elements have been mastered in their mother tongue, and enroll them in the English schools to acquire an early proficiency in that language.

221. The total expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 1,470, to credit of which was deposited Rs. 360-5-6 from fees and fines. The net cost to the State therefore amounted to Rs. 1,109-10-6 against Rs. 1,026-3-6 of the year preceding. This increase in State expenditure is due to decrease in collections from fees and fines.

222. The school sent up 5 boys to the last vernacular scholarship examination of the Rajshye Division; out of this number three came out successful *vis.* two in the second division and one in the third. In the preceding year, out of 19 boys sent, nine passed. The present result is therefore comparatively better, though more boys ought certainly to have been sent up.

223. *The State model schools in the interior.*—There was no change in the number of model vernacular schools in the interior of the State. These had a roll-call of 699 pupils, with a daily attendance and monthly average of 431 and 633, respectively. The corresponding numbers, in the preceding year, were 730, 380 and 566; there was, therefore, a decrease of 31 in the nominal roll and an increase of 61 and 67 in the daily attendance and the monthly average of pupils. The schools at Chilakhana and Jangalbash shew a decrease of 20 and 12 students respectively. The collections from fees and fines during the year under report improved from Rs 595-11-6 to Rs 686-10-6, showing an increase of Rs. 90-15.

224. To the Vernacular Scholarship examination, of the Rajshye Division the Model schools in the interior sent up 23 boys of whom 10 came out successful *vis.* two in the second division and eight in the third. In the preceding year three boys only passed out of 25 that competed. The present result is therefore a great improvement on that of the preceding year and is creditable to the Pundits concerned. The Changrabanda school has done the best in the last examination having succeeded in passing all the three candidates, one of whom has taken the first place among the successful candidates in Cooch Behar. Great credit is due to Pundit Joydeb Dass for this satisfactory result. Some of the Schools were visited by me during the year, the boys examined and remarks recorded.

225. *The grants-in-aid system.*—The grants-in-aid system made steady progress during the year under report. As remarked in my last Annual Report, by a careful redistribution of grants, the number of institutions receiving aid increased from 30 to 31; these were maintained in as efficient a condition as the money at command permitted.

226. *The Middle English School.*—The grants-in-aid schools in the State are of three classes *vis.* Higher English, Middle English and Middle Vernacular. Of these the condition of the Higher English schools in the Sub-Divisions has already been mentioned. The following table summarises the condition of the Middle English schools in the interior :—

Names of Schools.	STRENGTH.		LANGUAGES STUDIED.		EXPENDITURE.		
	Roll on the 31st March 1894.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Vernacular.	State grant.	Local sources.	Total.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gobrachara	65	44	25	40	420 0 0	483 0 0	903 0 0
Kharkharla	60	35	32	28	800 0 0	423 3 6	723 3 6
Haldibari	73	37	40	33	300 0 0	300 0 0	600 0 0
Upnchowkey	68	31	34	34	240 0 0	460 11 0	700 11 0
Total	266	147	131	135	1,360 0 0	1,666 14 6	2,926 14 6

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the total number of Middle English Schools continued to be four, as in the year preceding, with a roll-call of 266 and an average daily attendance of 147 pupils, the corresponding numbers in the preceding year being 265 and 141; the average strength of each school was about the same as in the year preceding, but the attendance improved from 35.2 to 36.7. The usefulness and popularity of these schools and

the growing desire of the people for English education, are indicated by the large accession, during the past 12 months, in the number of English reading boys, which has risen from 84 to 131.

227. The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 2,926 of which the State paid Rs. 1,260 and the pupils, Rs. 1,666-14-6. In the preceding year, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 2,374-6, the State had to pay Rs. 1,040 while the people's share came to Rs. 1,334-6. The increase in expenditure was due to the Upanchoukey school working for a full session instead of for only a month, as in the preceding year. It is however satisfactory to observe that, while the State expenditure was Rs. 220 more than the previous year, the people's contributions for the support of these schools increased by Rs. 332-8-6.

228. *The Gobrachara school.*—The year under report closed with 65 boys on the roll of this school, with an average daily attendance of 44. The corresponding numbers in the preceding year were 72 and 42, respectively; there was therefore a decrease of seven boys in the nominal roll and an increase of two in the average daily attendance. The school has apparently reached its minimum in point of nominal strength, and there is no cause of anxiety about any further decrease. This school, which is of long standing, has been very useful to the people, several of its ex-students being public servants of the State.

229. The expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 903 of which the State paid, as usual, Rs. 420 and the sum of Rs. 483 was raised from various local sources. The Gobrachara Estate continued to pay its monthly subscription of Rs. 32 and maintain the school house at its own expense. There is a sum of Rs. 544-11-6 in deposit in the local Post Office Savings Bank in favour of the school from its surplus local collections.

230. The school sent up two boys to the last Middle scholarship examination of the Rajshye Division and one came out successful. Babu Sreenath Banerjee and his Assistants have continued to discharge their duties satisfactorily.

231. *The Kharkharia School.*—On the 31st of March last, there were 60 boys on the roll of this School against 59 of the year preceding, the daily attendance (35) continuing the same as in the previous session. One boy, sent up to the last Middle English Examination of the Rajshye Division, came out successful in the 2nd Division, gaining a Scholarship from the State.

232. The Expenditure on the School amounted to Rs. 723-3-6, of which the State, as usual, paid Rs. 300, and contributions from private sources came up to Rs. 423-3-6. In the preceding year the people had paid Rs. 389-3-6, against a gross expenditure of Rs. 689-2-6. Their contributions therefore increased last year by Rs. 34. As reported last year, most of the subscribers to the Kharkharia School belong to the neighbouring villages of Government Districts, where cheap Panchalayas have been opened at the instance of Local Boards. The agreement under which the subscribers had bound themselves to pay for the support of the Kharkharia School having since run out, they have signified their determination not to pay any further subscription from the current year. If we fail to bring round at least a few of these subscribers, and persuade them to continue their subscription, it will, I fear, be difficult for the Secretary to maintain the school from the contributions of the remaining subscribers, and for the State to continue its Middle English grant. The Head Master of the school Babu Sarat Chandra Chakrabarty is reported to have done his work satisfactorily.

233. *The Haldibary School.*—The number of pupils on the roll of this school increased from 66 to 73 and the average daily attendance from 34 to 37.

234. The expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 600, the State and the people bearing equal shares. The jute merchants at Haldibary continue to be the principal subscribers to the school. The necessary repairs to the school house were executed with the money received from the Public Works Department.

235. The school sent up 2 boys to the Middle Scholarship Examination of the Rajshye Division, but none succeeded in passing. This ill success led to the removal of both the Head Master and the Head Pundit and better results are expected in future.

236. *The Upanchouky School.*—Both the strength and the attendance of this school continued to be the same as in the year preceding, the numbers being 68 for the nominal roll-call and 31 for the average daily attendance. The expenditure amounted to Rs 700-11 of which the State paid Rs 240 and the people Rs 460-11. The school is expected to send up candidates to the next Middle Scholarship examination. Babu Nibaran Chandra Ghosh, the Head Master, takes a lively interest in the welfare of the school. The Rajkoomar of Kakina, who came to the neighbourhood on a shooting excursion, being well pleased with its progress, has given a donation of Rs 50 for prizes to the boys.

237. *The Middle Vernacular School.*—Of the two unaided Middle Vernacular schools; alluded to in my last report, the one at Par-Meckligunj received monthly grants from July 1893 and the other is still working as a private institution. The total number (25) of Middle Vernacular schools thus remained the same as in the preceding year, though the number of aided institutions increased by one. The special schools noted on the margin* are returned along with Middle Vernacular Schools, as they are supported from Funds allotted for those institutions.

* The Sunity College.
The Dinahata Girls School.
The Sudder Nagri School.
The Moynaguri Tole.

238. The year under review closed with 1,109 pupils on the rolls of these 25 schools, the daily attendance and the monthly average of pupils having been 703 and 1,031 respectively. The corresponding numbers in the preceding year being 1093, 650 and 933, it will be observed that the strength of these schools has improved by 16, the average daily attendance by 53 and the monthly average of pupils by 98, the average strength and attendance having risen from 44·7 and 26 to 44·3 and 28·1, respectively. This is very satisfactory.

The Middle Vernacular School at Jamaladah was inspected by me during the year. The school is an excellent one of its kind as my report of inspection quoted below shows:—

"I to-day visited the Jamaladah Middle Vernacular School in company with the Inspector of Schools. I found 46 boys present, out of a total of 49 on the roll. The boys are almost, without exception, natives of the State. The boys were first made to write Bengali from dictation and I was surprised to find so many boys who were able to comply and so many who wrote a good hand and made no mistake in spelling. They were also examined in spelling and simple arithmetic in both of which they acquitted themselves creditably. The smaller boys read well. The school building is commodious and in good order; it was, I believe, erected by Babu Tarini Proshad Neogi, a resident jotedar, who takes a great interest in the School and largely supports it. The school is an excellent one and one of the pupils has lately secured a vernacular scholarship, a success which must be very encouraging to the Secretary and main supporter of the institution, Babu Tarini Proshad Neogi. It is very gratifying to find an influential Jotedar thus interesting himself in the cause of education. All the boys, I may add, read free."

239. The total expenditure on the middle vernacular schools amounted to Rs 5,699-14-6 of which the State paid Rs 3,043-0-0 and the people Rs 2,651-14-6. In the preceding year, out of a total expenditure of Rs 5,269-9-0, the State paid Rs 2,922-0-0 and the people Rs 2,347-9-0.

240. To the vernacular scholarship examination of the Rajshye Division. 20 candidates were sent up from 14 Middle Vernacular Schools; of these candidates six came out successful, two in the 2nd Division and four in the 3rd. In the preceding year two passed out of the 12 that went up. The present result is therefore comparatively much better and creditable to the Secretaries and Pundits.

241. *Primary Education.*—The measures adopted for the development of Higher Education in the State, absorbed a considerable portion of the Budget allotment originally set apart for the cause of Primary Education, necessitating the abolition of a number of schools and the consequent removal of the men employed therein; at the same time creating a feeling of uneasiness in the minds of those who were retained; as it was feared that the requirements for the college and higher education might lead to a further curtailment of the amount set apart for primary education. With a view to remove this feeling and restore the confidence of the staff interested in the cause of Primary Education, I got the general Education Budget allotment separated, leaving a fixed sum entirely at the disposal of Inspector of Schools. As a result of this, not only has an

accession since taken place in the number of schools and scholars, but the interest of the people has been awakened in the cause of Primary Education in the State. An examination of the statistics for Primary Education will clearly shew that though the normal grant for these schools has been kept fixed, the number of institutions has risen within the last three years from 217 to 247, their strength from 6399 to 7459, and their attendance from 4198 to 4822.

242. The following table gives all the necessary particulars about the Primary Schools.

Name of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of students.		Expenditure.		
		Roll on 31st March 1894.	Average daily attendance.	State grant.	Local sources.	Total.
<i>Aided.</i>						
Upper primary schools	30	1,190	766	2,009 0 0	1,681 0 8	3,690 0 3
Lower primary schools	114	8,549	2,224	4,690 8 0	3,464 2 9	8,154 10 9
Night schools	23	493	330	637 4 0	156 10 0	793 14 0
Girls' schools	2	50	31	66 0 0	174 8 0	240 8 0
Total	169	5,282	3,351	7,402 12 0	5,476 5 0	12,879 1 0
<i>Un-aided.</i>						
Upper primary schools	1	65	34	.....	64 0 0	64 0 0
Lower primary schools	55	1,743	1,199	.....	1,608 8 6	1,608 8 6
Night schools	16	293	184	.....	140 4 0	140 4 0
Girl schools	6	76	54	.....	.....	.....
Total	78	2,177	1,471	.....	1,812 12 6	1,812 12 6
GRAND TOTAL	247	7,459	4,822	7,402 12 0	7,289 1 6	14,691 13 6

243. From the foregoing figures it will be seen, that the number of schools has increased from 241 to 247, their pupils from 7013 to 7459 and their average daily attendance from 4463 to 4822, or in other words, the schools have increased by six, their pupils by 446, and the average daily attendance by 359. Of the Primary schools returned in the previous report, 169 were aided, and 72 un-aided. During the year under report 17 *aided* Primary schools having been found to have fallen much in strength and efficiency, the grants for the same were transferred to as many unaided institutions as had for more than a year done remarkably good work, without any help from the State. Of the remaining 55 of the previous year's *unaided* schools, 24 ceased to work during the year from one or other of the causes affecting Primary schools. Accordingly a net loss of 41 institutions occurred during the year among the unaided Primary Schools of 1892-93. The present return shows that, on the 31st of March last, there were 78 unaided Primary schools in the State. The actual number therefore of Primary schools that were opened anew during the year under report was 47 in which no less than 950 scholars were for the first time admitted to receive rudimentary knowledge.

244. *Comparison of the progress of Primary Education in the State with that of the neighbouring British Districts.*—The following table shows the progress of Primary education in the State as compared with that of the neighbouring Districts of the Rajshye Division.

No.	Districts.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number of boys at school.	Percentage of boys at school to boys of school-going age.	REMARKS.
1	Dinajpore ...	1,21,807	12,984	10.6	Average for the Rajshye Division 12.5
2	Jalpiguri ...	54,698	6,955	12.7	
3	Rajshye ...	98,150	12,419	12.6	
4	Rungpur ...	1,59,271	20,992	13.1	
5	Cooch Behar ...	61,368	7,474	12.4	

245. According to the last Census Return, the State has a total population of 5,78,868 souls. Of this number 3,02,457 are males and 2,76,411 females. Reckoned at the conventional rate of 15 per cent the number of male children of school-going age may therefore be assumed to be 45,368. Out of this number 10,181 children are already enrolled in our several schools, 7,474 being in the Primary Institutions. Accordingly 16·4 per cent of the boys were in the Primary schools during the year under review. Of the neighbouring districts of the Rajshye Division, only Dinajpore appear to have approached the State in this respect. Under the circumstances the general progress of mass education in the State may be considered to be satisfactory.

246. *The Upper Primary schools.*—On the 31st of March last, there were 31 Upper Primary Schools in the State against 32 of the year preceding. The number (30) of aided institutions of this class was the same as in the previous year; of unaided Upper Primaries, there was only one against 2 of the year preceding.

247. The 31 Upper Primary schools referred to above had a roll-call of 1255 pupils, of whom 800 attended daily on an average. The corresponding numbers in the 32 schools of the previous year were 1253 and 739. Therefore, though the number of institutions diminished by one, their pupils increased by 2 and the daily attendance by 61. The average strength and attendance of each school improved from 39 and 23 to 40·4 and 25·8, respectively, a satisfactory result.

248. The expenditure on the Upper Primary schools amounted to Rs 3,754-0-3, of which the State paid Rs 2,009, and the people Rs 1,745-0-3. The number of aided schools during 1892-93 and 1893-94 being the same, the State share of the expenditure for their support remained about the same *viz.*, Rs 2,006-3 in 1892-93 and Rs 2,009 in 1893-94 though the people's share of expenditure rose from Rs 1,432 to Rs 1,745. This is creditable to the Managers of the Upper Primary Schools.

249. Fifty-four candidates were sent up for the Upper Primary scholarship Examination of the Rajshye Division, of these 4 remained absent and 11 passed out of the 50, that were actually examined. In the preceding year 8 passed out of the 49 that went up and 42 that were examined. The present result is therefore comparatively better. Six scholarships were awarded, one being given to a girl, Sarujubala Majumdar, of the Sunity College, as an incentive for her to compete for the Vernacular Scholarship Examination.

250. *The Lower Primary schools.*—The year under report closed with 169 Lower Primary Schools, of which 114 were aided, and 55 unaided. The grant for one indifferent night school was transferred to a promising unaided Patshala, thus effecting an increase in the number of aided Lower Primary Schools by one.

251. The number of pupils on the rolls of these schools was 5292 of whom 3423 attended daily on an average. With an increase therefore of 10 in the number of schools, the number of pupils rose by 524 and the daily attendance by 345. The average strength and attendance of each school also improved from 29·9 and 19·3 to 31·3 and 20·2, respectively, a satisfactory result.

252. The total expenditure on the Lower Primary Schools amounted to Rs 9,763-3-3, of which the State paid Rs 4,690-8, and the people Rs 5,072-1-3. Contribution from private sources amounted to Rs 488-15 more than that of the preceding year.

253. In March last the Lower Primary Scholarship Examinations were held simultaneously at the Sudder, Dinahata, and Mekligunge centres, by local

Boards of examiners. The following table compares the results for the past 2 years:—

Centres of Examination.	1893.							1894.						
	No. of schools that sent up candidates.	No. of candidates.	No. PASSED.				No. of absentees.	No. of schools that sent up candidates.	No. of candidates.	No. PASSED.				No. of absentees.
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.				1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	
Buddar ...	42	89	16	9	...	25	5	47	102	19	11	...	30	3
Dinhata ...	44	69	7	3	...	10	7	43	83	16	9	...	25	9
Mekligunj ...	35	64	12	18	...	30	7	33	69	17	23	...	40	7
Total ...	121	222	35	30	...	65	19	123	254	52	43	...	95	19

254. It will be observed from the above figures that 123 schools sent up the names of 254 boys for the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination of whom 19 remained absent and 235 were actually examined, 95 pupils passed, 52 in the 1st Division and 43 in the 2nd. In the preceding year 65 candidates passed out of 222 sent up and 203 actually examined. It will appear therefore that, during the year under review, the number of competing schools increased by 2, while the candidates and successful scholars increased by 32 and 30, respectively. This is creditable to the gurus concerned. Several of these schools were visited by me and I was generally pleased with the manner in which they are conducted.

255. *Night Schools.*—On the 31st of March last, there were 39 Night schools in the State, of which 23 were aided and 16 unaided. The grant of one Night School, which worked indifferently, was transferred during the year to an unaided Patshala, which had done excellent work. This has caused a decrease in the number of aided Night schools by one. Adults of the labouring classes form the chief strength of our Night schools.

256. Last year closed with 786 pupils on the rolls of the Night schools in the State, of whom 514 attended nightly on an average. The corresponding numbers in the preceding year being 938 and 608; with the decrease of six in the number of these institutions the number on the rolls decreased by 147 and the average daily attendance by 94.

257. The expenditure on the Night schools amounted to Rs 934-2, of which the State paid Rs 637-4, and the income from local sources came up to Rs 296-14. In the preceding year, out of a total expenditure of Rs 986-5, Rs. 664-11 was obtained from the State while the people contributed Rs. 321-10.

258. In March last, 19 night schools sent up 32 candidates to the Lower Primary Scholarships Examination of the State; out of this number 15 passed, 12 being placed in the 1st Division, and 3 in the second. To the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination of the Rajshye Division, 3 candidates were also sent up from the Dinhata and the Chithaly night schools; 2 of these came out successful, one in the 2nd division and one in the third. These results are satisfactory. I inspected the Mekligunj night school in January 1894 and found it in a better condition than when I inspected it a year ago.

259. *The Girls' schools.*—The cause of female education continues to progress in the State; at the end of the year 1893-94, there were 8 Lower Primary Girls' schools in the State, of which 2 were aided and 6 unaided. This gives an increase of 3 in the number of the unaided Girls' schools, the number of aided institutions remaining the same as in the year preceding.

260. Last year closed with 126 pupils on the rolls of the 8 Lower Primary Girls' schools; on an average 86 pupils attended daily. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year being 109 and 38, it will be observed that with an

increase of 3 in the number of schools, the number of the pupils improved by 67 and the attendance by 47. The total number of Girls receiving instruction in the several schools of the State also improved during the year from 197 and 270.

261. The total expenditure on the Lower Primary Girls' schools amounted to Rs 240-8, of which the State paid Rs. 66 and the people Rs 174-8. For the support of the Girls' school at Mathabhanga the residents have subscribed liberally. The total contribution from the State for female education including outlay for schools at Dinkata and Mekligunj, and Their Highnesses' subscriptions for the Sunity College, amounted to Rs 1,068, against Rs 904-10-6 of the year preceding. The increase in expenditure was partly occasioned by the rise of pay given to the Head-Pundit of the Sunity College for meritorious service.

262. The results of the several Scholarship Examinations were unusually good for the Girls' schools. From the Sunity College 2 girls were sent up; viz: one to the last Middle Vernacular and the other to the Upper Primary Scholarship Examinations of the Rajshye Division; both came out successful, one in the 2nd division, and one in the third. Subala Sundery Sen, who passed the Vernacular Scholarship Examination, secured the 4th place in the general list and, as the Girls' scholarships had then been done away I have recommended the grant of a special scholarship for this girl. Sarajubala Mazumdar, who passed the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination, has secured for herself an Upper Primary competitive scholarship. From the Mekligunge circle, a girl passed the last Lower Primary Scholarship Examination in the 1st division, and a special prize was awarded to her.

263. At the request of Her Highness The Maharani, arrangements were made in the Jenkins' school building in May last, to distribute prizes to the girls of the Sunity College. Your Highness was pleased to give two medals to the girls, and the Maharani gave away prize-books, clothes, plates and fancy things, to the value of about Rs. 150. The zenana ladies of the town were invited by Her Highness to attend at the prize giving. I inspected the Girls' Schools at Mekligunge and Mathabhanga and found them making good progress.

264. *Social position.*—The following table shows the social position and religion of the pupils reading in the different classes of schools in the State.

Names of Schools.	RELIGION				SOCIAL POSITION.				REMARKS.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans	Others.	Total.	Upper class.	Middle class.	Lower class.	Total.	
Higher class English	268	87	4	359	16	325	118	359	
Middle class English	98	188	5	291	7	161	98	266	
Middle class vernacular	1,381	619	6	1,996	85	923	940	1,948	
Total	1,692	874	15	2,581	108	1,309	1,156	2,581	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
Upper Primary Schools	829	396	30	1,255	10	805	640	1,255	
Lower Primary Schools	2,416	1,593	83	5,392	.....	1,302	4,090	5,392	
Night	501	283	3	787	.....	180	608	787	
Girls	44	82	.....	126	17	84	35	136	
Indigents	19	10	.....	29	.....	.....	20	29	
Muntabs	.....	113	.....	113	.....	40	73	113	
Total	3,009	2,475	116	7,600	27	2,207	5,365	7,600	
Grand Total	6,701	3,349	131	10,181	135	3,516	6,521	10,181	

It will be seen from the foregoing table that, out of 10,181 pupils borne on the rolls of the different schools on the 31st of March last, 6701 were

Hindus, 3,349 Mahomedans and 131 of other persuasions. The proportion of the Mahomedan population to the Hindus in Cooch Behar is as 1 to 2.6. Our present returns show that this proportion is almost exactly borne out by the number of pupils of both sects in the schools.

265. An examination of the foregoing table will further show that of the 10,181 pupils borne on the books of the schools on the 31st of March last, only 135 belonged to the Upper class; of the rest, 3359 were of the Middle, and 6687 of the Lower class of society. Our schools are therefore really educating the mass.

266. *Expenditure on Primary and Secondary Education.*—The expenditure incurred by the State for maintaining its Primary and Secondary schools, amounted to Rs. 28,413-0-2 against Rs. 28,368-3-2 of the year preceding. This gives a difference of Rs. 44-13 only.

267. The ordinary expenditure, required for the support of schools only, amounted to Rs. 20,967-11-6 against Rs. 20,655-4 of the preceding year. Owing to the Middle English schools having drawn the full amount budgetted for them. Instruction proper cost the State Rs. 312-7-6 more than in the year preceding.

268. The inspection charges were almost the same as in the year preceding being Rs. 5,826-0-6 against Rs. 5,826-0-8 of the previous session.

269. The miscellaneous charges, and those for rewards to *gurus*, and scholarships to boys, amounted to Rs. 1,619-4-2, against Rs. 1,886-14-6 showing a decrease of Rs. 267-10-4.

270. The following table shows the necessary details under the several Budget Heads:—

Head of Expenditure.	TOTAL DISBURSEMENT.				Grand Total.
	Pay actually drawn.	Travelling allowance drawn.	Peon and contingent allowance drawn.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Inspector of Schools ...	1,800 0 0	924 6 0	.....	2,724 6 0	2,724 6 0
Dy. Inspector of do. ...	960 0 0	575 12 0	84 0 0	1,619 12 0	1,619 12 0
Circle Pundits ...	720 0 0	5 12 0	48 0 0	773 12 0	773 12 0
Office Establishment...	408 0 0	5 8 0	294 10 6	708 2 6	708 2 6
	8,888 0 0	1,511 6 0	426 10 6	5,826 0 6	5,826 0 6
Rewards to Gurus ...	...	...	...	900 0 0	900 0 0
Miscellaneous charges*	...	...	...	118 1 0	118 1 0
Scholarships ...	...	...	...	1,201 8 2	1,201 8 2
Charges included in the Broad sheet of Schools for the State	...	...	...	20,967 11 6	20,967 11 6
			TOTAL	28,413 0 2	28,413 0 2
* Chilakhana Model School house	...	...	...	20 15 0	
Purchase of Maps	...	...	...	50 0 0	
Purchase of Books for Schools	...	...	...	7 2 0	
Wool for Sunity College	...	...	...	40 0 0	
			TOTAL	118 1 0	

271. *Inspection.*—The following table shews the work done by the Inspector and the subordinate inspecting officers :—

Name.	Designation.	Circle.	No of schools under inspection.	No. of visits paid.	No. of miles travelled.	Amount of travelling drawn.
Babu Bhuvan Mohan Dutt ...	Inspector of Schools	.....	301	349	2,398	Rs. 924 6 0
„ Bhagabati Churn Banerjee ...	Dy. Inspector	Mekligunj..	125	377	2,236	575 12 0
„ Raj Kumar Sen ...	Circle Pundit	Sudder.	77	248	.....	5 12 0
„ Shiva Prosad Gope ...	Ditto.	Mekligunj.	50	239	.....	.....

272. The question of strengthening the staff of subordinate inspecting officers to help the Inspector in his work is now under the consideration of Your Highness in Council. With the increase in the number of schools and scholars the necessity for at least one additional hand has become very urgent.

273. Babu Bhuvan Mohan Dutt, Inspector of Schools, has given me entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. He is an intelligent officer possessing considerable tact and one who takes much interest in his work. The Deputy Inspector and Circle Pundits also worked satisfactorily.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, THE JENKINS' SCHOOL AND THE BOARDING INSTITUTIONS.

274. The Victoria College, at the end of the 6th year of its existence had 111 students on the rolls on the 31st March 1894, as against 83 at the end of the preceding year. This increase is owing to the withdrawal of fees from the general department. The average number daily present was 54.1 against 24.5 of the preceding year. The decrease in the average number daily present is due to the fact that the students of the 4th and 2nd year classes do not return after the University Examinations.

275. The largest numbers were reached in the months of July, August and September 1893, during which period the numbers were 118, 118, and 112 respectively, the average numbers daily present being 59.7, 98.3 and 99.8 respectively.

The distribution of the students was as follows:—

		MONTHS.		
		July.	August.	September.
Classes preparing for F. A.	1st year	46	47	47
	& 2nd „	31	31	30
Ditto for B. A.	3rd „	21	21	15
	& 4th „	16	15	15
Ditto for M. A.	5th „	4	4	5
Total		118	118	112

276. *Establishment.*—The Establishment on March 31st, 1894, consisted of the following officers and servants :—

Gazetted officers.

C. F. Dela Fosse, Esq., ...	Principal.
Babu Lalit Kumar Banerjee, ...	Professor of English.
„ Bir Chandra Sinha ...	„ of Philosophy.
„ Upendra Narain Sinha ...	„ of Mathematics.
„ Mohini Mohan Ray, ...	„ of Science.
„ Sarat Chandra Gupta, ...	„ of Sanskrit.

Non-Gazetted officers.

Babu Jadu Nath Bhattacharjee ...	Law Lecturer.
" Pran Gopal Roy, ...	Clerk & Librarian.
" Kedar Nath Biswas ...	Laboratory Assistant.
" Kali Mohun Dutt ...	Gymnastic Master.

MENIALS.

Lalon Chandra Basak ...	Duftry.
Sadi Sing ...	Chaprassce.
Ram Kissen ...	Durwan.
Ram Charan ...	Mali.
Dew Nath ...	Sweeper.

277. *Changes in Staff.*—During the year under report the following changes took place in the College staff :—

Babu Lalit Kumar Banerjee, M.A., was appointed Professor of English with effect from the 7th August 1893, *vice* Babu Joy Kissen Sen, Professor of English, who died on the 2nd July 1893. Babu Bir Chandra Sinha, M.A., Professor of Philosophy, was, as a temporary measure, appointed to officiate as Professor of English in addition to his other duties, during the period 3rd July to 6th August 1893, i.e. till the arrival of the new Professor of English, Babu Lalit Kumar Banerjee.

Babu Kedar Nath Biswas was appointed Laboratory Assistant on Rs. 15 per mensem with effect from the 1st March 1894, the post of the Laboratory bearer, whose pay was Rs. 8 a month, being abolished from that date.

Babu Kali Mohan Dutt was appointed Gymnastic teacher on Rs. 30 per mensem, with effect from the 1st August 1893, the charge being met out of the savings on the pay of the Professor of English. From the 1st of April 1894, however, the Gymnastic teacher has been transferred to the staff of the Jenkins' School.

278. *Library and Laboratory.*—During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned from the "Unforeseen" for books and scientific apparatus. Of this sum Rs. 996-13 was spent on books and apparatus and the balance of Rs. 3-3 lapsed to the State.

In addition to the above sum of Rs. 1,000 His Highness granted a donation of Rs. 500 on the occasion of His Highness' birth-day for the purchase of scientific apparatus and books. Of this, Rs. 498-9 was spent, and the balance of Rs. 1-7 was refunded to the Treasury.

The College Library is a very fairly representative *Students' Library* in English Literature. There are still deficiencies which are being gradually made up. History, Science, Philosophy, and Law are not so well represented as English but the College possesses the most essential standard works of reference.

The Laboratory is gradually being supplied with the apparatus required but this department of the College, as I mentioned in last year's report, can never work well until more adequate accommodation is afforded for practical work. The improvement of the Laboratory should be the first matter attended to in the ensuing year.

279. *Cost of the College.*—The following table shows the Expenditure for the year and the cost of educating each student :—

No. of students in the year ending March 1894.	Average number daily present.	EXPENDITURE.				Total Expenditure for the year.	Cost of educating each student.
		Salaries & Wages.	College Expenses.	Library & Laboratory.	Other.		
111	54.1	16,349 7 0	417 1 0	111 0 0	17,477 8 0	17,477 8 0	166 6

The total amount of fees realised from the General Department i. e., from April to May 1893 was Rs. 94-5, the transfer fee being Rs. 25. The cost for educating each student per annum was Rs. 156-6-1 against Rs. 206-9 of the preceding year.

280. *Law-classes.*—During the year under report the Law-classes were regularly held and the following table shows the attendance, fee-income and expenditure in connection with them.

No. of student on the rolls on 31st March 1894.	Average No. daily present.	State grant.	Income from fees and fines.	Total.	Expenditure.	Cost for educating each pupil per annum.
20	9	358 0 0	242 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	*30 0 0

* Of which Rs. 17-14-4 met from the State.

The total amount of fees and fines realised from the Law²class students during the year i. e., from April 1893 to March 1894 was Rs. 242 against Rs. 321-12 of the preceding year. This decrease is due to students of the Law-classes not paying their fees regularly every month but at the time of the final examination.

281. *University Examination.*—The University Examinations were held in the Jenkins' School: the Entrance Examination from the 12th to 15th February 1894 and the F. A. Examination from the 26th February to 2nd March 1894.

For the F. A. Examination the Victoria College sent up 23 candidates after a test examination in which six students insufficiently prepared were rejected. Out of the above number no one has passed in the 1st Division, three only have passed in the 2nd and 10 in the 3rd Division. The result is not very brilliant.

• For the B. A. examination the College sent up 15 candidates of whom three passed without *Honours*.

For the M. A. Examination the College sent up one student, Rojani Kanta Bhoumick, who passed in the 3rd class. He took up the Science course and stood first in the list of Science candidates.

For the B.L. Examination the College. sent up three candidates of whom two passed in the 2nd class.

282. *Religions and caste distributions.*—The following table shows the religions and caste distributions of the students on the rolls on March 31st 1894.

Brahmin ...	...	...	...	55
Baidya ...	...	...	...	11
Kayastha ...	...	...	...	35
Rajbangshi ...	...	...	...	2
Rajguns ...	...	...	...	3
Mahomedan ...	...	...	...	3
Other castes ...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	111

As observed in my last Annual Report the students are chiefly drawn from the Districts of Dacca, Pubna, Fareedpur, Mymensing, Khulna, Jessore and 24 Pergunnahs. Eight (8) only were natives of Cooch Behar of whom three (3) were Rajguns, three (3) Brahmins and two (2) Rajbangshis. Two came from Assam. It is a hopeful sign that the number of native students is annually increasing.

283. *Conduct of students.*—The Principal reports that the conduct of the students was satisfactory during the year under report.

284. *Physical Exercise.*—The interest taken in Physical exercise by the students of the College and the Jenkins' School is well maintained. During the year under report more students from the College played cricket and lawn-tennis than hitherto. Several matches were played by the cricket club and the game retained its popularity in spite of examinations.

285. The Gymnastic club under the able supervision of the Superintendent of the Boarding Institution continued to prosper and the number of members increased. It remains to be seen how it will work under the new constitution which came into force with effect from the 1st of April 1894, and by which it has been incorporated with the scheme of the College and the Jenkins' School. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in fixing upon a suitable site for the new Gymnasium which it is proposed to erect.

286. An effort is about to be made to resuscitate the boat club, which came to an end two years ago through lack of funds. Rowing was a popular form of exercise among the elder students, so that it seems a pity that the club was allowed to decay. I hope that the endeavour to restore the club may be successful for this reason ; but funds are urgently needed.

287. *Moral training.*—There can be no doubt that the increasing interest taken in manly games must be of great assistance towards the moral training of the students. Slothfulness and want of occupation are incentives to vicious habits. It would be well, therefore, if gymnastics, at any rate, were made compulsory among the younger boys of the Jenkins' School ; for unless they are taught to take an interest in athletics when they are young and to take a pride in becoming proficient, they are unlikely to do so when they grow up and have contracted listlessness and indolence of disposition. Neither lectures nor books on moral training will be of much practical use unless young students are encouraged to grow manly and eager for healthy exercise in some form or another.

288. Mr. Dela Fosse writes as follows :—

Conduct of the officers.—"The Professors of the College have discharged their duties with zeal and ability. The Professor of Science is to be congratulated on the success obtained by his pupil in the late M.A. Examination, which, considering the difficulty of teaching higher work with so defective a Laboratory, was a creditable performance. It was with great regret that I had to announce the death of Babu Joy Kissen Sen, the late Professor of English, in July last. He was the oldest member of the staff, having been appointed at the foundation of the College and was liked and respected by his Colleagues as well as his pupils. Babu Lalit Kumar Banerjee, his successor, during the short time he has been here, has given proof that he is worthy of the high reputation with which he came. The Head Master discharged his duties to my satisfaction, and from personal inspection I can testify to the care he bestows upon the working of the Jenkins' School."

JENKINS' SCHOOL.

289. *Jenkins' School.*—The following officers and servants were on the establishment of the Jenkins' School on the 31st March 1894 :—

- Babu Kunja Behary Mazumdar, B.A.—*Head Master.*
- „ Gonga Prosad Das, B.A.—*2nd Master.*
- „ Prosanna Chandra Gangully.—*3rd Master.*
- „ Prosanna Chandra Sen.—*4th Master.*
- „ Hira Lal Dutta.—*5th Master.*
- „ Sankar Chandra Roy.—*6th Master.*
- „ Kailas Nath Chakravarti.—*7th Master.*
- „ Janaki Nath Roy.—*8th Master.*
- „ Sri Nath Chowdhury.—*9th Master.*
- „ Hara Sankar Chakravarti.—*10th Master.*
- „ Priya Bhushan Roy.—*1st Additional Master.*
- „ Guru Das Banerjee.—*2nd Additional Master.*
- „ Ram Narain Chowdhury.—*3rd Additional Master.*
- „ Jamini Kant Dey.—*4th Additional Master.*
- „ Mukunda Doyal Basu.—*Head Pundit.*
- „ Ram Bhan Chakravarty.—*Bengali Master.*
- Maulvi Asirul Islam.—*Pension Teacher.*
- Babu Gopal Chandra Bhattacharjee.— *Clerk.*

290. *Changes.*—Babu Padma Nath Das, 3rd Master, was on leave without pay from the 6th July 1893 to the 20th January 1894. During his absence on leave, Babu Prosanna Chandra Ganguly, 4th Master, acted as *sub protem* 3rd Master; Babu Hira Lal Dutt, 10th Master, acted as *sub protem* 4th Master, Babu Mathura Nath Pal being appointed to act as 10th Master.

291. Babu Tarapada Chatterjee, clerk, was on leave without pay from the 1st April to the 1st August 1893, Babu Ashutosh Bose acting for him. Babu Tarapada failed to return to duty on the expiration of his leave, and did not apply for further leave. His services were dispensed with from the 16th September 1893, and Babu Gopal Chandra Bhattacharjee appointed as clerk in his stead; Babu Prosanna Chandra Sen, 5th Master, was on privilege leave on half pay from the 27th December 1893, to the 12th January 1894, and Babu Basanta Kumar Chakravarti acted as 5th Master on Rs. 25 per mensem. Babu Jamini Kanta Dey, 4th additional Master, was on privilege leave on half pay from the 5th February to the 21st March 1894, Babu Keshab Lal being appointed to act as 4th additional Master on Rs. 10 per mensem.

The services of the 3rd Master Babu Padma Nath Das having been transferred to the Judicial Department of the State service with effect from the 1st February 1894, the following appointments were permanently made:—

- (1.) Babu Prosanna Chandra Ganguly, 4th Master, promoted to be 3rd Master.
- (2.) Babu Prosanna Chandra Sen, 5th Master, promoted to be 4th Master.
- (3.) Babu Hira Lal Dutt, 10th Master, promoted to be 5th Master.
- (4.) Babu Hara Sunkar Chakravarty, appointed to be 10th Master, his designation being changed to second Pundit.

292. *Attendance.*—The number of pupils on the rolls of the School on the 31st March 1894 was 393 against 402 of the preceding year. This decrease, the Principal remarks, was probably due to the general unhealthiness of the year under report. Of these 393 pupils, 189 were paying and 204 non-paying students, thus shewing a decrease of 13 in the number of paying students. Of the total number of pupils on the rolls, 31 belonged to the Upper, 302 to the Middle and 60 to the Lower class of society as against 33, 312 and 57 respectively of the preceding year.

The number of Cooch Behari boys on the rolls of the school on the 31st March 1894 was 89 classified as follows:—

Brahmin 7, Kumars 23, Karjis 10, Isors 9, Rajbangshis 19, Kayasthas 9, other Hindu castes 3 and Musalmans 9.

293. *University Entrance Examination.*—The results of the Entrance Examination, in which 35 candidates appeared from the Jenkins' School have been very unsatisfactory, only 6 boys having passed *viz.* One in the 1st, 2 in the 2nd and 3 in the 3rd division.

294. *Receipts.*—The receipts from fees and fines during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,654-10 as against Rs. 4,055-1 of the preceding year. The decrease is owing to the increase in the number of free-students, specially in the upper classes.

295. *Expenditure.*—The total out-lay on the school during the year was Rs. 10,817-2-11 as against Rs. 9,698-10-9 of 1892-93. The increase is due to the periodical increase in the salaries of the regular staff.

296. *Conduct of the pupils.*—The Principal reports that the conduct of the pupils was satisfactory.

297. *Moral teaching.*—The Principal observes:—

"The Head-master reports that great care is taken by himself and the assistant teachers in the moral education of the boys of the Jenkins' School. In the two previous years the resident minister of the New Dispensation Church used to give moral lectures to the boys of the school, but the lectures were discontinued during the year under report."

298. *Physical Education.*—I gather from the Principal's report that some of the boys are members of the foot-ball and cricket club and that a great number are members of the Gymnastic club. The other boys engage in country games and sports in the evening though under no proper supervision.

THE BOARDING AND RAJGUN BOARDING INSTITUTION.

299. *Income and Expenditure.*—The amount sanctioned for this institution for the year under report was Rs- 6,680. The sum spent under the different headings of the budget is given in the table given below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Superintendent	3,300	0	0
Assistant Tutor	180	0	0
Clerk	300	0	0
Cooks	144	0	0
Servants	144	0	0
Washerman	120	0	0
Barber	36	0	0
Sweeper	66	0	0
Diet	2,000	0	0
Clothing and bedding	175	0	0
Books	100	0	0
Stationery	60	0	0
Purchase and repairing of furniture and kitchen utensils	25	0	0
Contingencies	30	0	0
Total	6,680	0	0

There was an extraordinary expenditure of Rs- 10 on account of the Entrance Examination fee of Kumar Gour Narayan.

300. *Special sanction.*—On the destruction by fire of the houses and almost every thing belonging to the Boarding Institution in March 1893, a special sanction of Rs- 531-8 was accorded by His Highness for the purchase of the things urgently required at the time. The whole of the grant was spent.

301. *Admission.*—The names of three boarders were struck off the roll during the year under report, 10 boys were admitted into the Institution and the admission fees deposited in the Treasury.

302. *Number.*—The number of boarders on the 31st March 1894 was 35 against 30 of the preceding year. The following table shews the classes in which they prosecuted their studies:—

No. of boarders.	Class.	School or College.
2	2nd year class	Victoria College.
3	1st Class	Jenkins' School.
3	3rd class	Ditto
7	4th class	Ditto
4	5th class	Ditto
3	6th class	Ditto
2	7th class	Ditto
2	8th class	Ditto
9	9th class	Ditto

303. *Health.*—The health of the boarders was, on the whole, good, only a few cases of Dysentery and fever occurred in February 1894.

304. *Conduct of boarders.*—The Principal reports that the conduct of the boarders was satisfactory.

305. *Physical exercise.*—Most of the borders played either cricket during the season or *kabadi* all through the year and one or two attended the Gymnasium regularly.

306. *New Boarding houses.*—The new houses of the Boarding Institution have been completed but the grounds have not yet been put in order.

THE COLLEGE BOARDING INSTITUTION.

307. *Number.*—The number of boarders on the 31st March 1894 was 35 against 25 of the preceding year.

308. *Health.*—The Principal reports that the health of the Boarders was good.

309. *Income and expenditure.*—The following table will show the income and expenditure during the year under report.

Months.	No. of boarders.	INCOME.			Expenditure.	Savings.	Deficit.	Net savings.
		State grant.	Boarding fees.	TOTAL.				
Balance of the last year.	...	.....	28 15 6	28 15 6	.....	28 15 6	.....	.....
March 1893	...	25 0 0	128 6 0	153 6 0	162 7 6	.....	9 1 6	.....
April "	25	25 0 0	118 1 3	143 1 3	146 0 0	.....	2 14 9	.....
May "	20	25 0 0	31 3 6	56 3 6	48 11 9	7 7 9	.....	.....
June "	24	25 0 0	35 10 9	60 10 9	45 1 9	15 9 0	.....	.....
July "	39	25 0 0	220 15 9	245 15 9	214 11 9	31 4 0	.....	.....
August "	44	25 0 0	249 8 6	274 8 6	278 5 9	.....	3 13 3	.....
September "	44	25 0 0	258 4 0	283 4 0	281 14 3	1 5 9	.....	.....
October "	41	25 0 0	160 13 9	185 13 9	227 14 0	.....	42 0 3	.....
November "	41	25 0 0	176 11 9	201 11 0	188 1 3	13 10 6	.....	.....
December "	50	25 0 0	272 1 0	297 1 0	298 8 3	.....	1 7 3	.....
January 1894	51	25 0 0	271 1 0	296 1 0	285 5 0	10 12 0	.....	.....
February "	49	25 0 0	242 15 0	267 15 0	255 10 9	12 4 3	.....	.....
Total	...	300 0 0	2,194 11 9	2,494 11 9	2,432 12 0	121 4 9	59 5 0	61 15 9

310. Mr. C. F. Dela Fosse, the Principal of the Victoria College, has continued to manage the Institutions over which he exercises control to my entire satisfaction. He takes a keen interest in the welfare of the boys and discharges the duties entrusted to him with intelligence and ability.

MEDICAL.

311. The Report is submitted by Dr. A. D. Mackinnon who filled the post of Civil Surgeon with effect from 15th September 1893. The year under review has, on the whole, been fairly healthy; malarious diseases show a considerable increase on the previous year, but against this must be remembered the fact that there has been all round a great increase in the attendance of the public at the Dispensaries, due doubtless to increasing faith in rational medicine.

312. *Cholera*.—Cholera Cropped up sporadically at Sudder, Dinhata, Mekligunge, Haldibari and Phoolbari. In all, 32 cases were treated at the State Dispensaries; none of those treated indoor died.

313. Rheumatic affections show a decrease probably due to the smaller rainfall.

Syphilitic diseases are, I regret to observe, on the increase.

Respiratory affections were virtually the same as last year.

Bowel complaints show a considerable increase.

Other diseases remain in much the same ratio as in previous years.

314. Small-pox was reported by the Police on the December 23rd at Bhetlaguri in the Out-Post of Kholta. The Civil Surgeon visited the village on December 25th and tried to trace the out-break. He was informed that the first patient attacked had been taken ill after visiting a relative of hers in Cooch Behar town, who was suffering from the disease. On Dr. Mackinnon's return he visited the house named and found small-pox there but all the patients were in a convalescent state. The people said the disease had been brought to them by the woman from Bhetlaguri: so that he was unable to trace the origin of the out-break. Steps were however taken to prevent its spread and Vaccinators set to work in the affected localities. No further cases occurred in the town of Cooch Behar but a few cases have kept recurring in the Out-Post. On the 29th March the Police reported a case from Takagach which has recovered. In no instance has it assumed epidemic proportions. In all, 9 cases occurred in the town of Cooch Behar and, as nearly as can be ascertained, 26 cases in Kholta; of these 2 cases have died.

315. *Hospital and Dispensaries*.—The Hospital and Dispensaries in the State are as follows :—

1. The Sudder Charitable Dispensary.
2. The Dinhata " "
3. The Matabhanga " "
4. The Mekligunge " "
5. The Haldibari " "
6. The Phulbari " "
7. The Jail Hospital, Sudder.
8. The Police and Military Hospital, Sudder.

Nos. 5 and 6 have no in-door department.

The Dispensary at Takagach, temporarily opened on account of the epidemic of malaria prevailing there, was closed on the 17th December 1893 being no longer required.

316. *The Sudder Dispensary*.—As pointed out in previous Annual Reports several alterations and improvements are urgently required in connection with this Dispensary. Of these, with the exception of the Latrine which has been erected, nothing has yet been done.

The following improvements, which are urgently needed, should be taken in hand as soon as funds are available :—

- (1) A pucca Postmortem-room—one on the principal of those now being provided in Government districts would be best.
- (2) A pucca building for infectious diseases.

- (3) A fence round the Hospital compound.
- (4) Quarters for the Hospital servants. These are a crying want, as the services of the attendants are necessary at all times during the day and often at night. If they have to live away from the Hospital it is impossible for them to attend satisfactorily to their duties.

317. *Haldibari*.—It is time that the question of the removal of the Dispensary to a new site was settled and a pucca building erected, if possible. The present building is in a very wretched condition. Considering that the inhabitants of Haldibari subscribe so well towards the maintenance of the Dispensary it is only fair that a proper place should be built. During the year under review, I may observe, that the residents of Haldibari have, by monthly subscriptions, paid Rs. 334-2 towards the support of the Dispensary, being an increase of Rs. 70-14 on that of the previous year. It is needless to add that local subscription nearly meets half the annual expenditure of the Dispensary.

An attempt is being made to raise funds by subscription for the erection of a pucca Dispensary and it is hoped that, by the end of 1894-95, the necessary amount will be collected for the purpose.

318. *Mathabhanga*.—Here the well is much in need of repair and unless attended to immediately an extra man will have to be employed to carry water from some other source. Orders have, however, been issued to the Public Works Department to execute the needful repairs.

319. *Attendance at each of the Dispensaries*.—Table A shows the total No. of In and Out-patients and daily average attendance at each Hospital and Dispensary in the State (including the Peelkhana and Stables) for the past two years:—

TABLE A.

HOSPITALS.				In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Average daily number of In-patients.	Average daily number of Out-patients.
1893-94.								
Sudder Dispensary	...	...	...	459	8,094	8,553	17-52	60-50
Dinhata	...	...	...	119	2,961	3,080	3-64	18-75
Mathabhanga	...	...	...	85	2,174	2,259	2-06	17-86
Mekligunge	...	...	...	71	2,176	2,247	1-65	9-90
Haldibari	...	...	...	.....	1,484	1,484	.....	10-50
Phoolbari	...	...	...	.....	2,132	2,132	.....	9-17
State Jail	...	...	...	302	.....	302	7-67	.....
Police and Military Hospital	...	...	...	617	.....	617	18-11	.....
Peelkhana and Stables	...	...	...	.....	1,290	1,290	.....	22-30
Takagach Temporary Hospital	...	...	...	51	688	739	3-10	10-87
Total				1,704	26,369	22,763	52-75	159-85
1892-93.								
Sudder Dispensary	...	...	...	500	7,453	7,952	23-98	41-62
Dinhata	...	...	...	116	2,823	2,738	3	18-23
Mathabhanga	...	...	...	64	1,911	1,977	1-68	14-31
Mekligunge	...	...	...	48	1,363	1,379	1-39	9-89
Haldibari	...	...	...	.....	1,397	1,397	.....	9-70
Phoolbari	...	...	...	.....	1,418	1,418	.....	11-22
State Jail	...	...	...	279	.....	279	6-80	.....
Police and Military Hospital	...	...	...	436	.....	436	10-21	.....
Peelkhana and Stables	...	...	...	.....	920	920	.....	16-88
Takagach temporary Hospital	...	...	...	14	108	122	2-75	6-40
Total				1,457	17,956	19,413	49-78	198-25

As already remarked, the increase in the No. of out-door patients is due partly to the increase of malarious diseases and partly to the growing popularity of our hospitals.

320. The following table B gives a list, with results of treatment, of the most important cases.

TABLE B.

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.	OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.		RESULT OF TREATMENT OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.							Total.	TOTAL OF OUT AND IN-DOOR PATIENTS.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	In-door patients.		Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remain- ing.		1892-93.	1893-94.	
			1892-93.	1893-94.									
GENERAL DISEASE.													
Malarious fever, ague and remittent ...	4,687	6,176	165	191	164	5	6	16	.....	191	4,852	6,367
Cholera ...	27	33	10	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	37	35
Respiratory affections ...	1,041	872	23	14	9	3	2	.....	.....	14	1064	886
Syphilitic ditto ...	190	232	16	26	8	9	8	.....	1	26	206	258
LOCAL DISEASES.													
Gonorrhoea ...	990	993	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	995	994
Respiratory affections ...	1,005	1,002	30	28	11	10	4	2	1	28	1035	1,030	
Dysentery ...	357	466	41	47	20	6	5	15	1	47	398	513	
Diarrhoea ...	341	562	18	29	17	1	1	10	.....	29	359	611
Wounds ...	404	514	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	404	515
Spleen ...	789	967	51	66	33	13	17	3	.....	66	840	1,033
Skin diseases ...	2,357	2,677	19	10	5	2	1	.....	2	10	2,376	2,687

Malarious fever, as usual, claims the greatest number of patients.

321. Table C shows the total mortality from the various diseases treated at the Dispensaries. Here there is an increase chiefly due to malaria, dysentery and diarrhoea.

Diseases.	No. of cases treated.	No. of deaths.	Percentage of deaths of the cases treated.
Malarious fever, ague and remittent	166	16	9.63
Anæmia	12	3	25.00
Phthisis	10	2	20.00
Dropsy	18	7	38.88
Other disease of this order	3	1	33.33
Respiratory affections	27	2	7.40
Dysentery	47	15	31.91
Diarrhoea	29	10	34.48
Spleen	49	3	6.12
Abscess, boils and whitlows	42	1	2.38
Ulcer	49	3	6.12
Other local diseases	57	6	10.52
Debility & old age	10	1	10.00
Injuries	128	3	2.34
Poisons and poisoned wounds...	2	1	50.00
Total	649	74	11.40

322. Table D shows rate per cent of sex and class treated at the Dispensaries.

TABLE D.

	Males.		Females.		Children.		Mahomedans.		Hindoes.		Eurasians.		Other castes.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
In-door	86.84	90.60	10.87	7.08	3.77	3.31	26.61	30.06	71.16	69.79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Out-door	78.63	73.87	18.07	10.81	11.74	16.61	34.69	30.98	68.31	63.60	0.64	0.05	.....	0.35
Total	162.67	163.47	28.44	17.89	15.51	19.92	61.40	61.04	139.46	133.39	0.64	0.05	.....	0.35

There has been a considerable falling off in the number of women coming for treatment but children show an increase.

323. *Cost of diet.*—Table E. shows the cost of dieting per head per diem of in-door cases compared with that of the previous year. Here there is no marked alteration.

TABLE E.

Dispensaries.			1892-93.			1893-94.			
			Ra.	A.	P.	Ra.	A.	P.	
Budder	Dispensary	...	...	0	2	2.49	0	2	1.77
Dinhata	"	...	...	0	1	9	0	2	8
Mathabhanga	"	...	...	0	1	4.57	0	0	2.44
Mekligunge	"	...	...	0	2	9	0	2	4

324. The following table (F) gives a list of the prevailing diseases:—

TABLE F.

Disbursements	Headquarters	Contingent charges	Travelling allowance	Stationary	Postage	Diet	Clothing and bedding	Disposal of the dead	Total expenditure	Cost of each dist.	Remarks
Budhar	...	4,181 9 4	637 0 2	136 6 6	20 0 0	...	858 4 10	48 5 6	49 0 0	5,920 10 4	0 2 1 77
Dahats	...	1,236 0 0	28 3 3	...	9 0 0	4 0 6	127 9 0	1 7 6	4 2 3	1,420 6 6	0 1 8
Machhabunga	...	1,116 0 0	30 0 0	11 10 0	12 0 0	5 1 9	36 15 9	5 0 0	2 0 0	1,218 11 6	0 0 9 44
Machhabunga	...	757 8 2	68 5 10	18 0 0	12 0 0	4 9 0	87 7 1	...	7 0 0	954 14 1	0 2 4
Machhabunga	...	588 0 0	18 2 6	29 12 0	4 2 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	643 4 6	.....
Machhabunga	...	538 13 0	68 15 0	9 10 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	621 2 0	.....
Budhar	...	4,817 0 11	399 0 11	133 14 6	20 0 0	...	1,206 6 3	120 8 6	45 0 0	7,741 15 1	0 2 2 49
Dahats	...	1,148 13 11	37 2 6	3 12 0	10 8 0	4 7 6	121 5 6	1 6 0	6 4 0	1,332 11 5	0 1 9
Machhabunga	...	1,116 0 0	22 2 9	14 2 0	12 0 0	5 10 9	42 9 6	4 10 0	3 8 0	1,320 11 6	0 1 1 34
Machhabunga	...	768 13 4	44 8 1	32 14 0	12 0 0	3 7 0	87 6 11	9 10 0	5 0 0	961 11 4	0 2 9
Machhabunga	...	588 0 0	11 15 6	28 8 0	3 2 0	2 11 0	...	...	...	624 4 6	.....
Machhabunga	...	588 0 0	28 8 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	631 4 0	.....

325. *Jail*.—Table G shows the average population, sick and death rate of the Jail Hospital.

TABLE G.

Description.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1. Average population of the Sudder Jail ...	119.78	118
2. Admissions on account of sickness ...	269.06	802
3. Average sick ...	6.79	7.67
4. Percentage of admissions to population...	224.59	267.25
5. Average sick per cent. of average population	5.66	6.78
6. Deaths ...	4	2
7. Percentage of deaths ...	1.48	.66

Of the two deaths one was due to Hæmoptysis from phthisis, the other Dysentery in a man debilitated by Leprosy. The percentage of admissions to populations appears large but the majority of cases were of a mild nature.

326. *Police and Military Hospital*.—Table H. shows the total No. of admissions to the Police and Military Hospital with the average sickness per cent of average strength.

TABLE H.

YEAR.	POLICE.				MILITARY.			
	Daily average strength.	PERCENTAGE OF STRENGTH.			Daily average strength.	PERCENTAGE OF STRENGTH.		
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Daily average sick.		Admissions.	Deaths.	Daily sick.
1893-94	160.3	190.26	...	9.15	192	163.54	0.63	9.24
1892-93	177.00	121.46	0.93	5.48	177.00	125.86	...	4.73

Here the average of sick shows a large increase due to malarial complaints.

327. *Vaccination*.—Table I gives the statistics of Vaccinations performed in the State and speaks for itself. Inspection visits were paid by Dr. Mackinnon to all the districts while vaccination was going on and he reports that he was well satisfied with the manner in which the operations were performed and with the results obtained.

					By Permanent and Licensed Vaccinators.
Total vaccinated	...	...	...	...	17,806
Males	...	...	...	...	9,681
Females	...	...	...	...	7,975
Christians	...	...	...	...	...
Hindoo	...	...	...	...	11,133
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	6,015
Other castes	...	...	...	...	178
Under one year	...	...	...	...	6,310
Above one year	...	...	...	...	10,896
Successful.	Out of 4 points	4	...	...	...
		3	...	...	...
		2	...	...	1,849
		1	...	...	561
Successful.	Out of 3 points	2	...	...	4,718
		1	...	...	955
Unsuccessful	...	...	...	...	192
Unknown	...	...	...	...	3
Total successful including the unknown	...	...	...	...	18,496
Percentage of site	...	...	...	...	94.97

328. *Operations*.—Forty-five major operations were performed in the Sudder Hospital, of these two only died.

The chief operations performed were :—

- Two amputations of thigh.
- One ditto of Elbow joint.
- Ten Extraction of cataracts.
- One Evisceration and Extraction of foetus at full term.

Besides the major operations 243 minor ones were also performed.

329. *Sanitation*.—The sanitation of the town of Cooch Behar has, from all I learn, improved but much still remains to be done and I hope the Civil Surgeon's recommendations to the Town Committee, contained in his report of the 19th December 1893, will be carried out diligently. If this is done there is every reason to believe that the health of the town will be materially improved.

330. *Midwifery*.—The present midwife, Mrs. Mukta Keshi Banerjee, was appointed on the 6th April 1893 ; since her arrival in the State she has attended on 43 cases of confinements.

331. *Staff*.—Surgeon Captain E. H. Brown, Civil Surgeon, was in charge from the beginning of the year to the 30th April 1893. His health having broken down he obtained leave of absence to go to Europe. He was relieved by Dr. D. D. Gupta, Physician to Their Highnesses, on the 1st May 1893, who officiated as Civil Surgeon and remained in charge till the 14th September 1893, when he was relieved by Mr. A. D. Mackinnon, M.D.

332. Babu Bireshwar Palit, Assistant Surgeon, retired from the service with effect from the 13th June 1893, and Babu Mohit Lall Sen was appointed Assistant Surgeon in his place on the 17th April 1893.

333. Babu Rajendra Nath Sen, Native Doctor, Mekligunge, was on privilege leave for three months—Supernumerary Native Doctor Monmohun Bose acting in his stead.

334. Babu Monmohun Bose, Supernumerary Native Doctor, was on privilege leave for one month.

335. Sheik Amanut Ullah, Native Doctor, Phulbari, was transferred to Panga Dispensary and Babu Woomesh Chandra Ghose, Native Doctor, transferred from Panga to Phulbari Dispensary.

336. Babu Kali Prasanna Bhattacharjee, Native Doctor, Dinhata, was transferred to the Haldibari Dispensary and Babu Hrishikesh Mukerjee, Native Doctor, transferred from Haldibari to Dinhata.

337. Vaccination Inspector Norsing Das, Dinhata district, was on one month's sick leave, Vaccinator Jago Nath Das acting for him.

338. The following list shows the names of the superior officers attached to the Medical Department of the State.

Babu Mohit Lall Sen, Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the Sudder Dispensary.

„ Hari Charun Sen, Native Doctor, Police and Military Hospital.

„ Hrishikesh Mukerjee, Native Doctor, Dinhata.

„ Govinda Chandra Roy, Native Doctor, Mathabangha.

„ Rajendra Nath Sen, Native Doctor, Mekligunge.

„ Kali Prasanna Bhattacharjee, Native Doctor, Haldibari.

„ Monmohun Bose, Supernumerary Native Doctor.

„ Woomesh Chandra Ghose, Native Doctor, Phulbari.

Mrs. Mukta Keshi Banerjee, Midwife.

Babu Anukul Chandra Mukerjee, Civil Surgeon's clerk.

339. Table J gives the information regarding the Meteorological observations taken at the Sudder Dispensary.

340. Dr. Brown is a very able officer and discharged his medical duties to my entire satisfaction. The present Civil Surgeon, Dr. Mackinnon, though he has only lately joined, has proved himself to be a capable officer and one who understands his work thoroughly.

POLITICAL.

341. Nothing worthy of note occurred during the year under review. The administration of the State and its relation with the British Government were satisfactory. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal paid a friendly visit to the Maharajah in April 1893.

MILITARY.

342. There was no change in the sanctioned scale of the corps. As already reported, two cases of theft of valuable jewellery from the custody of Military Sepoys took place in October and November 1893. The Subadar Major, Momin Khan, who was primarily responsible for the shameful neglect of duty evinced by the men, has been distinctly given to understand that unless he can enforce greater efficiency and ensure the maintenance of stricter discipline among the men, the question of the retention of his services will have to be considered. The conduct of the Jemadar, Mahamdy, was most reprehensible and he deserved removal from the service, but considering the length of his service and the good character hitherto borne by him, he has only been reduced to the rank of Havildar. The rest of the men concerned have been dismissed.

STATE PRESS.

343. Babu Kedar Nath Banerjee, Superintendent of Press, was in charge of the Department throughout the year. There was no change in the establishment.

344. As already remarked in previous reports it has become absolutely necessary that some arrangement should at once be made to afford more accommodation for the composing and machinery rooms, as well as for erecting a small shed for glue melting. At present glue is melted in the open and considerable difficulty is experienced at times, specially during the rains, in getting the work satisfactorily done, resulting in a loss of labour and materials and also delay in the execution of printing work. The number of machines in use has already become insufficient for the out-turn of work required; the old types are also quite worn out with use and cannot be expected to do duty any longer. A beginning has, however, been made to replace the old stock; on my recommendation sanction was accorded during the year under report to the expenditure of Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of new types. Within the past two years every endeavour has been made to replenish the stock, as far as possible, out of the ordinary sanctioned allotment, but more yet remains to be done, for which extra sanction is urgently necessary. If funds permit, I would strongly advocate the purchase of a steam Press; considering the enormous quantity of forms required to be printed for the Revenue Department, it is almost certain that before long the Department will have to replace hand power by steam to keep pace with the demand.

345. The following stamps to the value of Rs. 1,60,757 were manufactured in the State Press during the year of report :—

					Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps	...	...	...	...	94,517
2. Documentary	...	...	...	...	27,177
3. Court-fee	...	...	...	...	36,463
4. Copying-fee	...	...	...	...	2,600
Total					1,60,757

346. The following books &c. were published during the year :—

- (a.) Seventh Annual Report of the Cooch Behar Student's Association—Session 1892-93.
- (b.) Sukatha—A monthly Magazine.
- (c.) Proceedings, Reports &c. of the Cooch Behar Purneah Exhibition Mela, 1892-93.
- (d.) Ratnamala Vyakaran—Parts V, VI and VII.

347. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure, including that for the printing of the Ratnamala Vyakaran, was Rs. 13,015, and the charges under all heads amounted to Rs. 12,834-1-1, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 180-14-11, which lapsed to the State.

348. The number of paying subscribers to the *Cooch Behar Gazette* was 76; 76 copies of the Gazette are also distributed free of cost to the State Offices &c. both at the Sudder and in the Mofussil.

349. The Department now supplies paper for forms &c. required for :—

- (1.) Your Highness' offices in all Departments.
- (2.) Darjeeling Estate.
- (3.) Council Proceedings.
- (4.) Inspections and Annual Reports.
- (5.) Budget Estimates.
- (6.) The Cooch Behar Gazette.
- (7.) Private works ordered by Your Highness.
- (8.) Standing forms.
- (9.) Proof sheets and other miscellaneous works.

The provision for paper and materials is growing inadequate and the allotment will, it is confidently believed, have to be increased before long; it must be remembered that fluctuations in exchange have materially affected the price of English goods, a large quantity of which is required for use.

350. The Superintendent of Press reports that the staff worked to his entire satisfaction during the year.

351. Babu Kedar Nath Banerjee has continued to work economically and satisfactorily this Department, which he was mainly instrumental in organizing and placing on a sound footing two years ago.

PHEELKHANA.

352. At the close of the last year there were 45 elephants in the State Pheelkhana, excluding the two stationed at Debigunge. Three new elephants were purchased during the year and 2 died, so that, on the 31st March 1894, there remained 46 elephants, leaving out the two at Debigunge which are not borne on the books of the Pheelkhana. In consideration of the large expenditure and the daily increasing difficulty regarding the supply of fodder, proposals for meeting this difficulty, as well as for the maintenance of a fodder reserve, have been submitted for Your Highness' consideration. The Superintendent of Pheelkhana, Mr. Ashton, has done his work satisfactorily, and, with a little more knowledge of accounts and book-keeping generally, will make a most useful officer; he is willing and takes great interest in his work.

LIBRARY.

353. During the year under review 181 books were added to the collection, against 21 of the previous year. Such a large addition has not been made for a long time owing to want of funds. As soon as the Lansdowne Hall is completed, the Library will be removed into it, the present building being quite unsuited for the purpose. One book was replaced by an authorised borrower

who had mislaid the same. No change occurred in the list of news-papers and periodicals subscribed for the Library. On the 31st March 1894 the following books were on the shelves:—

English	...	...	...	...	6,862
Bengali	...	...	...	...	499
Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	105
Urdu and Persian	...	...	...	...	111
Modern Languages	...	...	...	...	130
Manuscripts	...	...	...	...	118
Total					7,819

854. The catalogue of books should be revised and printed. No change occurred in the establishment during the year. The Librarian, Babu Dijendra Nath Bagchi, continued to work well and has given me entire satisfaction.

TONGA SERVICE.

355. The Contractor, Ramadhin Sukul, continued to carry on the Mail Cart Service from Gitaldah to Cooch Behar, the State paying, as heretofore, Rs 166-10-8 per month, for the up-keep and maintenance of the same. The Cooch Behar State Railway having been opened for passenger traffic during March 1894, the subsidy for the Mail Cart Service has been discontinued from the beginning of the current year. Negotiations for starting a Tonga Service for the conveyance of Mails and passengers from Cooch Behar to Alipur Duar and *vice versa* are being carried on with the Government Postal authorities and, should the scheme commend itself to the Post-Master General, Bengal, preliminaries regarding the settlement of the subsidy &c. will be gone through and the project laid before Your Highness in Council for consideration. There is no doubt that the establishment of a Mail Cart Service between Cooch Behar and Alipur Duar will not only prove to be of great convenience to the public, but will bring much relief to the State Stables which have very frequently to comply with requisitions for conveyance to Alipur and back. In this connection it may be remarked that in October 1885 a combined Mail and passenger Service was opened by the State and the Postal Department. The scheme not having been worked properly had to be abandoned at the end of 1886.

356. *Establishment of the Superintendent of the State.*—The office has worked well under the superintendence of Babu Kedar Nath Banerjee, who is a most intelligent and effective head of an office. He has rendered me most valuable assistance during the time he has worked under me.

I have the honor to be,

YOUR HIGHNESS'

Most obedient servant,

E. E. LOWIS,

Supdt. of State, Cooch Behar.

*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by various tribunals in
the State of Cooh Behar 1893-94.*

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO												
	Death.	TRANSPORTATION.		Fugal servants.	IMPRISONMENT.		Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	FINE.		WHIPPING.		
		For life.	For a term.		Diponous.				With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	
					With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
SUDDER.													
Babu Jadab Chandra Chuckerbutty, Sessions Judge	1	.....	...	.....	82	...	...	6	2	.....	.....
" Priya Nath Dutt, Offg. Sessions Judge	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
" Priya Nath Dutt, Foundary Ahilkar	11	...	...	5	51	.....	.....
" Haridas Mookerjee, Offg. Foundary Ahilkar	17	...	...	13	54	.....	.....
" Jadu Nath Bhattacharjee Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar	7	...	...	6	117	.....	.....
" Satis Chandra Mustafi, Sub-Naib Ahilkar	3	...	...	...	33	.....	.....
" Chandra Narayan Chowdhuri, Sub-Naib Ahilkar	5	...	...	...	7	.....	.....
" Ashutosh Ghose, Secretary to the State Council	10	...	...	13	21	.....	.....
" Mon Mohun Buxi, Honorary Magistrate	35	.....	.....
DINBHATA.													
Babu Shita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar	40	8	...	...	87	.....	.....
" Ashutosh Ghosh, Secretary to the State Council	
" Hari Nath Bose, Sub-Naib Ahilkar...	
MATABHANGA.													
Babu Surapati Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar	52	...	...	...	80	.....	.....
" Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar	
" Chandra Narayan Chowdhuri, Sub-Naib Ahilkar	
" Padma Nath Das, Sub-Naib Ahilkar	
REHLIGUM.													
Babu Harendra Narain Chowdhuri, Naib Ahilkar	54	.....	.....
" Satis Chandra Mukherji, Do.	
TOTAL	...	1	.....	...	.....	230	8	...	36	525	.....	.....

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by various

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE			DETAIL OF							
	Surety of the peace	Recognizance	Sureties for good behaviour.	FINE.							Total amount of fines.
				Rupees 10 and under.	Rupees 40 and under.	Rupees 100 and under.	Rupees 500 and under.	Rupees 1,000 and under.	Above 1,000 rupees.		
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
SUDDER.											Rs. A. P.
Babu Jadub Chandra Chuckerbutty, Sessions Judge	2	5	.....	1	...	...	510 0 0	
" Priya Nath Dutt, Offg. Sessions Judge	
" Priya Nath Dutt, Foudary Ahilkar	1	48	7	1	.....	...	...	454 9 0	
" Hari Das Mookerjee Offg. Foudary Ahilkar	59	8	.....	.....	...	...	466 8 0	
" Jadu Nath Bhattacharjee, Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar	112	11	.....	.....	...	...	645 4 0	
" Satis Chandra Mustafi, Sub-Naib Ahilkar	30	.....	.....	.....	...	...	154 8 0	
" Chandra Narain Chowdhuri, Sub- Naib Ahilkar	7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	15 0 0	
" Ashutosh Ghose, Secretary to the State Council	31	8	.....	.....	...	...	126 0 0	
" Mon Mohan Buxi, Honoray Magistrate	36	.....	.....	.....	...	...	122 12 0	
DINHATA.											
Babu Shita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar	84	8	.....	.....	...	...	551 0 0	
" Ashutosh Ghose, Secretary to the State Council	
" Hari Nath Bose, Sub-Naib Ahilkar	
MATABHANGA.											
Babu Surapati Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar	
" Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar	1	77	6	1	.....	...	...	635 0 0	
" Chandra Narain Chowdhuri, Sub-Naib Ahilkar	
" Padma Nath Das, Sub-Naib Ahilkar	
MERLIGUNJ.											
Babu Harendra Narain Chowdhuri, Naib Ahilkar	48	12	3	.....	...	...	695 0 0	
" Satis Chandra Mustafi, Naib Ahilkar	
TOTAL	3	534	55	4	3	...	...	4,375 1 0	

Tribunals in the State of Cooh Behar.—(Concluded.)

PUNISHMENT.

Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPING.		
		15 days.		6 months.		2 years.		7 years.		Above 7 years.		10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.
		Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.			
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.													
510 0 0	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	2	.....	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
304 9 0	126 0 0	3	.....	9	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
466 6 0	76 0 0	.....	.....	27	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
632 4 0	79 0 0	9	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
154 8 0	81 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
15 0 0	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
112 0 0	23 0 0	2	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
112 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
548 0 0	54 0 0	29	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
345 0 0	10 0 0	25	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
634 13 0	89 0 0	19	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
3,645 8 0	487 0 0	92	3	135	.....	13	.....	12	.....	2	.....	...	...	...

Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH FORWARDED.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Cases.							
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not acquired into custody Section 157 clause (6) of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigation by Police.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	116	Abetment of offences not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.									
2	121 to 126, 128	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	321 to 323, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	1-6	1	..	..	1	..	..
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	5	4	..	1	3	..	2	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	22	28	..	1	9	3	6	
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total.....	20-4	43	..	2	13	3	8	
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.									
8	302, 303, 306	Murder....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		by thugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		by dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		by robbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		by poison	6	1	..	..	1	..	..
		Other murders	2-2	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	307	Attempts at murder	1-4	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2-4	2	..	..	2	..	2
15	276	Rape	5-4	3	..	..	3	..	4
16	277	Unnatural offences	1-4	3	..	1	4	..	2	
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	7-4	3	..	..	3	..	1
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 328	Grievous hurt	14	14	..	1	12	..	2	
21	323	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1-3	1	..	..	..	..	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	17-6	14	..	..	10	..	2
24	303 to 305	Kidnapping or abduction	0-4	31	..	..	7	..	1
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1-2	3	..	..	1	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a girl for prostitution.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Voluntarily detaining in slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit them or wrongfully confine.	20-4	25	..	..	12	..	2
29	304a, 306	Negligent or negligent not causing death or grievous hurt.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total.....	20-2	25	..	2	24	7	2	
	CLASS III.—Offences against the person and property, or against public order.									
30	320, 321, 322	Disorder	1-2	3	..	1	2	..	1	
31	320, 322	Prostitution and obscene exhibition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	324, 327, 328	Refusal to obey lawful orders of public servant	1-2	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

(vi)

STATE

PART I—Return

CASES.												
Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISH- ABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not required into under Section 187 clause (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigation by Police.					
							By Police <i>quo modo</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases decided by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only. — (Continued.)												
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling-house on the highway between sunset and sunrise other robberies	1-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	11	8	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	12-8	11	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	340-2	346	98	3	328	1	..	80	44	
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	8-4	13	..	..	8	1	..	1	4
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	388	384	98	4	265	2	..	85	55	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.												
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1-6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	42-4	32	..	..	8	4	..	2	7
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
41	376	Compulsory labor .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	44-2	33	..	..	9	4	..	2	7
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.												
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	9-8	11	..	..	7	1	..	5	2
43	379 to 382	Theft..... { of cattle ordinary	21	16	..	1	10	3	..	5	5	
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	347-6	373	41	4	184	13	..	66	52	
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	45-4	35	..	..	7	3	..	3	5
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	210-8	146	1	..	16	7	..	9	6	
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	640-2	592	43	5	235	37	..	98	70	
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.												
48	311, 407, 401	Belong to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter VIII, C.P. C. and Act IX. of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	5	15	..	..	15	..	..	1	..
50	395 to 397	Offences against religion .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Cognisable offence under the Acts specified.	—Gambling Act	2-8	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
52		—Excise Laws	9	18	..	..	14	..	..	13	1
53		—Railway Laws .....	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
54		—Salt and Custom Laws .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		—Stage Carriage Act .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		—Stamp Act .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56a	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 288; 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	—Arms Act	10-6	73	..	..	73	..	..	71	..
57	Public and local nuisances	..	5-9	11	..	..	10	..	..	6	1
58		Other special and local laws cognisable by Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	32-4	121	..	..	116	..	..	94	2
		Cooch Behar Fishery Act, Sec. 3 of Act I 1893	17-8	15	..	..	1	2	..	1	2
GRAND TOTAL			1363-2	1261	160	13	693	45	..	260	169	

(vii)

PERSONS.

PROPERTY.

SECRET

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.		
			Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	116 117 118, 119	Absentment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	...............	...............	...............
		Total	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.				
2	121 to 180, 505	Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....
3	127	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 180, 201 to 204, 218 to 214, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	.....	.....	.....
5	161 to 163, 217 to 228	Offences by public servants	66-00	25	25
6	188 to 200, 209 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	400 7-0	2 1	2 4
7	445 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	2-4	1	.....
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	1-2	1	2
9	463 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	.....	.....	.....
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	8-4	.....	1
		Total	85-00	33	33
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.				
11	319 to 316	Causing miscarriage	4	.....	.....
12	270	Buying or disposing of slaves	2	.....	.....
		Total	6	.....	.....
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.				
13	284 to 289	Extortion	15-6	22	.....
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.				
14	284	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	.....	2	.....
15	282, 285, 288	Criminal force	247-6	282	.....
16	224	Voluntarily causing hurt	209-8	245	.....
		Total	557-4	622	.....
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.				
17	417 to 420	Cheating	43-6	21	1
18	408, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	60-6	67	.....
19	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	4-8	1	.....
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	169-2	168	.....
		Total	278-2	282	1
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.				
21	298	Offences against religion	.....	.....	.....
22	480 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	2	.....	.....
23	498 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	27-4	41	.....
24	500 to 502	Defamation	24-2	22	.....
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	81-4	48	.....
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	71-6	29	3
27	294 A	Keeping a lottery office	1-0	.....	.....
28	.....	Offences under Chapters VIII, X, XII, and XXXVI C. P. C.	27-0	22	.....
		Total	262-6	169	3
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.				
	Regulation VI of 1919	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act I (B. G.) of 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XVII of 1864	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XXXI of 1867	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XIII of 1870	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XXV of 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XII of 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act I of 1889	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XIII of 1889	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XXXI of 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act V of 1891	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act II (B. G.) of 1894	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XXII of 1894	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act VII (B. G.) of 1894	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act I (B. G.) of 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act IV (B. G.) of 1843	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XX of 1893	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act V (B. G.) of 1894	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XIV of 1894	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XVIII of 1899	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act VII of 1870	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act I of 1871	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act VI of 1871	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XI (B. G.) of 1871	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act X of 1893, Chapter XXXV	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act IV (B. G.) of 1872	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act V (B. G.) of 1874	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act VIII of 1874	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act XIX of 1874	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Act III of 1877	.....	.....	.....	.....

A.—Annual statement of prisoners of all classes in the Cooch Behar Jail for the year 1893-94.

1	2	3		4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16		17	18	19	20	
		No. of prisoners of all classes remaining on the last day of the preceding year.			No. received from other Districts.										No. received from the sub-divisional Lock-ups.	Total No. in Jail.		Tried to Lunatic Asylum or to other Jail, or returned to the Port Blair including those in transit.	Released.					Escaped.
Yearly aggregate of the daily total No. of prisoners.	Daily average of the foregoing.	In Jail.	In Hospital.	No. admitted during the year.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
32,719 1893	400.8	321	3	274 12	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	11 days	188	..	74

Annual Statement of prisoners of all classes in the Sub-divisional Lock-ups for the year 1893-94.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14		15	16	17	18							
											No. of prisoners of all classes remaining on the last day of the preceding year.	No. admitted during the year.		Total.	Transfer to Sub-divisional Jail including those in transit.					Released.	Died.	Escaped.	Total of columns 7 to 10.	No. of prisoners of all classes remaining in Lock-ups on the last day of the year.	In Jail.	In Hospital.	No. convicted during the year out of total admitted as per column 5.	No. under trial.	Out of No. in col. 6.	Out of No. in col. 4.
NAME OF LOCK-UPS.	Weekly aggregate of the daily total No. of prisoners of all classes as sick and well.	Daily average of the foregoing.	No. of prisoners of all classes remaining on the last day of the preceding year.		No. admitted during the year.	TOTAL.	Transfer to Sub-divisional Jail including those in transit.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	Total of columns 7 to 10.	No. of prisoners of all classes remaining in Lock-ups on the last day of the year.		No. convicted during the year out of total admitted as per column 5.	No. under trial.		Average period of detention of under trial prisoners.	No. the lock-up is capable of containing at 68 cubic ft. per prisoner.	No. above capacity with reference to column 2.	No. below capacity with reference to column 2.						
			In Lock-up.	In Hospital.								In Jail.	In Hospital.		Out of No. in col. 6.	Out of No. in col. 4.										
			M.	F.								M.	F.		M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			M.	F.								M.	F.		M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
... ..	1,729	478	4	..	108	5,113	5	33	1	70	4	..	..	26	1	4	..	53	..	49				
... ..	1,357	343	2	..	108	2,110	2	37	..	70	2	..	..	50	1	1	..	..	..	..		
... ..	2,409	604	1	..	109	1,110	..	23	..	79	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	40	..	..				
Total ..	5,495	1,425	7	..	325	7,333	7	93	1	219	6	..	..	140	2	5	..	..	..	..		

PRIYA NATH DUTT, Officer in charge of the Jail.

B.—Statement showing the out-turn of the manufactures of the Cooch Behar Jail during the year 1893-94.

[illegible]

(1) Sale proceeds of manufactured articles ..	2,987	1	6
(2) Convict labor ..	1,886	0	6
(3) Miscellaneous receipts ..	132	10	6
	<hr/>		
	4705	12	6

PRIYA NATH DUTT,
Officer in charge of the Jail.

(ix)

[illegible]

Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Serial Number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 4, 5 and 6 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number of persons arrested.	
			1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	118 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	CLASS V.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.							
3	181 to 185, 188 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	281 to 285, 286 to 288, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government Notes.	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
5	312, 315 ...	Harbouring an offender	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	324 to 326 ...	Other offences against public justice	8	8	100	100	8	8
7	148 to 149, 157, 168 ...	Rioting unlawful assembly	16	12	25	75	93	73
	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	1	.....	100	.....	1	.....
		TOTAL	23	16	43	86.5	80	83
9	CLASS VI.—Serious offences against the person.							
10	302, 303, 304 ...	Murder { by things	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11		{ dacoity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		{ robbery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13		{ poison	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	307 ...	Other murders	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	304, 305 ...	Attempts at murder	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	378 ...	Culpable homicide	3	3	60	100	7	3
17	379 ...	Rape	4	5	.....	.....	1	.....
18	377 ...	Unnatural offences	3	4	.....	.....	100	.....
19	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	305, 306, 308 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	10	8	70	.....	9	.....
21	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	325, 326, 328 ...	Grievous hurt	13	13	60	100	23	4
23	329 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	8	.....	33	.....	5	9
25	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	16	10	31	28.5	20	10
26	323 to 325 ...	Kidnaping or abduction	9	14	.....	100	20	15
27	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	373, 375 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	323, 354, 355, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	19	19	5	84.5	15	44
31	304A, 323 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt...	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
		TOTAL	88	71	31	77.7	104	85
32	CLASS VII.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.							
33	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	5	3	.....	100	11	13
34	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ by other means	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
36	392, 393 ...	Robbery.. { in dwelling-house	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ on the highway between sunset and sunrise	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	13	7	.....	.....	3	1
38	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing poisoning &c	13	7	30	75	4	4
39	434, 435, 437 to 440 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	239	239	14	83.2	84	61
40	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	7	9	54	25	10	11
41	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		TOTAL	340	287	14	79.8	113	90
42	CLASS VIII.—Minor offences against the person.							
43	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	3	.....	100	.....	5	.....
44	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	19	13	31	100	38	8
45	335, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	374 ...	Compulsory labor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		TOTAL	21	13	38	60.5	43	9
47	CLASS IX.—Minor offences against property.							
48	455, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	8	8	25	83.5	4	8
49	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle	13	13	44	45.4	35	17
		{ ordinary	260	197	31	75	293	193
50	408 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	80	10	28	100	12	9
51	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	4	11	75	83.5	7	14
52	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	60	28	26	50	111	79
53	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		TOTAL	380	263	30	63.05	487	233
54	CLASS X.—Other offences not specified above.							
55	311, 490, 491 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Chapter XIX, U.P.O. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters	1	15	.....	100	.....	17
57	305 to 307 ...	Offences against religion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.							
59		Excise Laws	11	14	100	100	15	17
60		Railway Laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61		Salt and Customs Laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62		Stamp Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63		Stamp Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	308, 370, 377, 378, 380, 381, 382, 383, 389 to 393, 398, 399 to 399, section 34 of Act V of 1961, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	4	30	25	75	5	11
		TOTAL	20	215	215	80	30	130
		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	7	5	25	20	7	10

Crimes with result of Police operations.

[illegible]

Statement E.—Showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of the Police of Cooch Behar for the year 1893-94.

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF POLICE.										DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.										In cantonment.	In town, Municipal or harbour duty.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.																													
Strength of district, cantonment, town or municipal and water Police paid for wholly or in part from imperial revenue.										Total pay of subordinate officers.										Total pay of constables of all classes.														Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in previous column.										Mounted constable.		Foot and water constables.		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in previous columns.		Total cost.	Payable from Imperial revenue.	Payable from other sources.	In District.									
Number of District and Assistant Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted Police constables.	Number of foot Police constables.	Number of water Police constables.	Pay and travelling allowances of officers and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant Superintendents.	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of subordinate officers.	Total pay of constables of all classes.	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in previous column.	Mounted constable.	Foot and water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in previous columns.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial revenue.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	On other duties.	Guards at district, central or subsidiary jail.	Guards over lock-ups and Treasuries or as escort to prisoners.	Men.	On other duties.																																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34																													
Cooch Behar ..	1	2	41	264	..	..	6,006	2 0 1,321	5 0 1,497	4 9 14,767	7 7 23,733	6 9 623	5 9 ..	..	5,931	15 9 53,576	0 7 53,576	0 7 ..	2	26	1	2	7	30	..	..	1,207	3,72,664																													

Cooch Behar:

C. E. BRISCOE,

The 2nd June, 1894.

Signature of C. E. Briscoe

D.—Statement shewing the cost of the Cooch Behar Jail during the year 1893-94.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EXPENDITURE DURING THE WHOLE YEAR							AVERAGE GROSS COST OF EACH PRISONER ON ACCOUNT OF				
Jail guard or regular Police.	Establishment.	Feeding.	Clothing, Jail building, contingencies &c.	Total.	Deduct profits of manufacture, &c., credited vide column 12, statement C.	Net cost.	Jail guard.	Establishment.	Diet.	Clothing, Jail building, contingencies &c.	Total gross cost per prisoner.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 923 0 0	3,385 10 6	5,284 9 3	2,492 9 9	14,590 13 6	4,587 5 6	10,003 8 0	25 14 7	34 6 2	46 12 3	22 0 10	129 1 10

PRIYA NATH DUTT,
Officer in charge of the Jail.

B.—Statement shows the Jail offences and the nature of punishments inflicted during the year 1893-94.

1	2	3
Jail offences.	Description of punishment.	No. of convicts punished.
Criminal offences. Having forbidden articles in possession, stealing and other offences against prison discipline.	Corporal punishment ...	2
	Loss of marks ...	18
	Degradation from warder's post	1
	Judicial punishment ..	2
	Put in irons ...	9
	Solitary cell ...	1
		88

PRIYA NATH DUTT,
Officer incharge of the Jail.

F.—Statement shewing the General Receipts and Disbursements of the Sub-Divisional Lock-ups during the year 1893-94.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number of Lock-ups.	Daily average of the yearly aggregate No. of prisoners.	DISBURSEMENTS.				RECEIPTS.			Net cost.	Average gross cost per prisoner on account of Jail guard.	Average gross cost per prisoner for establishment.	Average gross cost per prisoner for diet and contingencies.	Net cost for each prisoner during the year.
		On account of Jail guard.	On account of establishment.	On account of diet and contingencies.	Total expenditure.	From manufacture.	On account of wages of non-manufacturing prisoners.	Total receipts.					
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	1636	.....	252 0 0	660 3 5	912 3 5	1 2 0	234 12 6	235 14 6	676 4 11	.....	15 6 5	40 5 7	55 12 1

PRIYA NATH DUTT,

Officer incharge of the Jail.

(XX)
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COOCH BEHAR STATE.

Abstract of Annual Expenditure of the Public Works Department for the year 1893-94.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE FOR 1892-93.		EXPENDITURE FOR 1893-94.	
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	Amount.	TOTAL.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
ORIGINAL WORKS.				
Civil Buildings ...	96,968 13 5		1,25,042 4 10	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	7,749 11 5		1,189 12 6	
Forests ...	758 4 9		1,476 1 4	
Total Original works...		1,05,476 13 7		1,27,708 2 8
REPAIRS.				
Civil Buildings ...	26,979 1 10		28,072 4 5	
Military ...	424 12 1		460 1 8	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	18 0 8		74 15 7	
Total repairs ...		27,416 14 7		28,607 5 8
Tools and Plant	1,046 10 11		878 1 10	
Public Works Establishment.	18,829 2 0		20,862 12 5	
Dak Bungalow Establishment.	1,512 5 9		1,965 1 0	
Conservancy Establishment.	574 10 0		525 3 6	
Forest Do. ...	.....		240 0 0	
Artizans' School Do...	1,104 0 0		967 18 3	
Profit and Loss ...	421 14 3		.....
Final Heads ...		22,488 10 11		24,959 0 0
Reserved Stock. ...	.....	.....	6,415 15 4	6,415 15 4
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	1,56,882 7 1	.....	1,87,670 7 8

KEDAR NATH MASUNDAN,
Superintendent of Works, P. W. Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COOCH BEHAR STATE.

Annual Statement of Expenditure of the P. W. Dept. for the year 1893-94.

Item No.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.		Total.	
		Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
	Original Works.				
	<i>Civil Buildings.</i>				
1	Additions to Tennis Court ...	5,494	14 3		
2	Band Godown and Band Exercise House. ...	2,186	15 8		
3	Construction of a Pucca Foot-path in the Palace Ground ...	3,148	11 8		
4	Construction of a Verandah to the Superintendent of Police's Bungalow.	508	9 0		
5	Construction of Boarding Institution ...	17,805	9 5		
6	Construction of wrestler's house in the Palace garden ...	284	15 6		
7	Cholera shed, Dinhat ...	62	5 9		
8	Decorating the Palace rooms ...	269	15 8		
9	Do. 2nd project ...	12,421	0 8		
10	Furniture for Lansdowne Hall. ...	5,000	0 0		
11	Improvement of Palace grounds (filling up Ramdara.) ...	10,769	11 9		
12	Landsdowne Hall ...	32,188	13 1		
13	Marbling the Palace verandah ...	1,008	9 2		
14	Pucca house for the Dewan ...	15,980	6 1		
15	Pucca Cutchery at Matabhanga ...	13,995	8 6		
16	Pucca servant's Quarters ...	2,448	9 11		
17	Pucca drain of the Palace ...	2,751	3 0		
18	Providing punkhas in the Jenkins' school ...	451	11 0		
19	Quarters for the Superintendent of Pheelkhana ...	436	6 9		
20	Quarters for the Superintendent of Boarding ...	1,488	4 9		
21	Quarters for the clerk of the Boarding ...	325	12 0		
22	Reconstruction of Gitaldah Dak Bungalow ...	1,891	9 4		
23	Temporary Dak Bungalow at Cooch Behar ...	496	7 5		
24	Unforeseen ...	737	2 6		
	Total original Civil Buildings ...	1,25,042	4 10		

Annual Statement of Expenditure of the P. W. Dept. for the year 1893-94.

Item No.	PARTICULARS	Amount			Total	
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As. P.
	Brought forward	1,25,042	4	10		
	<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>					
25	Excavating Nakkatigach Tank	359	0	0		
26	Nilcooti Grounds	890	12	6		
		1,189	12	6		
	<i>Forests.</i>					
27	Planting and protecting trees (avenues)	988	9	2		
28	Forests in General	487	8	2		
	Total Original Works	1,476	1	4	1,27,708	2 8
	<i>Repairs.</i>					
	<i>Civil Buildings.</i>					
29	Ananda Moyee's Dharmasala with out-houses	14	9	4		
30	Artizans school with out-houses	92	5	8		
31	Bandmen Bungalow with out-houses	180	0	6		
32	Brahmo Somaj Building	186	2	0		
33	Corrugated iron sheds for Bazar	87	1	8		
34	College Buildings with out-houses	468	9	4		
35	Council and Civil Judge's office	146	10	11		
36	Dak Bungalow with out-houses (Sudder)	55	0	10		
37	Dak Bangalows with out-houses in Mofussil	698	18	3		
38	Dewan's Lodging with out-houses	264	7	8		
39	Dewan's office with Treasury and other out-houses (Ganja Gollah and Guard House).	150	8	4		
40	Dewany and Fouzdary Courts	155	7	0		
41	Dispensary with out-houses	124	15	8		
42	Dispensaries in Mofussil	439	3	9		
43	Elephant shed, paddy gollah and other out-houses	285	4	0		
44	Furniture Godown	3	10	6		
45	House with out-houses for the Principal Victoria College	226	1	0		
46	Improvement of Palace Ground	1,522	2	10		
47	Jail wall with Jailor's office and Guard house	937	4	11		
48	Jails in three Sub-divisions	421	4	11		
49	Cutcheries in three Sub-divisions	311	0	10		
50	Library Building	10	5	11		
51	Model school buildings at Mofussil	362	10	0		
52	Palace with out-houses...	5,274	4	1		
		248	3	4		
53	Native Guest-house { No. 2	150	14	1		
	{ " 1	128	8	7		
	{ " 8	1,042	2	6		
54	Out-houses of the Palace { "Pucca"	982	6	0		
	{ "Kutchra"	58	8	4		
55	Post office and Post Master's Lodgings	42	15	1		
56	Parade house with out-houses	231	11	1		
57	Post Offices in Mofussil	292	12	0		
58	Public Works office, Godown and Bullocks shed	94	7	5		
59	Quarter for the Auditor	80	5	0		
60	Quarters for the Physician to their Highness	61	14	0		
61	Quarters for the Head Clerk and Sheristadar of the Superintendent of State.	73	12	0		
62	Quarter for the Assistant Surgeon	178	1	11		
63	Rajmata's Pucca house	816	7	1		
64	Record office with East wing of the Central Building	275	4	8		
65	School Buildings, Jenkin's School, Vernacular & Sunity College	41	10	1		
66	Superintendent of State's office	58	11	2		
67	Settlement Naib Ahilkar's office	339	6	8		
68	Stable and Coach house	85	5	5		
69	State Stables with out-houses	89	3	4		
70	Sudder Police Station	1,798	8	2		
71	Superintendent of State's Bungalow with out houses	19,521	18	0		
	Carried over					

Annual Statement of Expenditure of the P. W. Dept. for the year 1893-94.

Item No.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Brought forwards Original works ...	.....	1,27,708 2 6
	Repairs.		
	<i>Civil Buildings (Continued)</i>		
	Brought forward ...	19,521 13 0	
72	Tent godown ...	7 11 2	
73	Temples in "Town" ...	295 2 10	
74	Temples in "Mofussil" ...	857 15 8	
75	"Woodlands" ...	5,877 7 1	
76	Unforeseen petty works ...	1,512 2 8	
	Total Civil Building ...	28,072 4 5	
	<i>Military.</i>		
77	Barracks, stable and magazine ...	480 1 6	
	<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvement.</i>		
78	Tanks, wells &c., in Mofussil ...	74 15 7	
	<i>Tools and Plants</i>		
79	Purchase and manufacture of Tools ...	478 13 8	
80	Repairing Tools ...	399 4 2	
	Total Repairs ...	878 1 10	29,485 7 6
	<i>Establishment.—P. W. Department.</i>		
81	Engineer ...	3,460 0 0	
82	Upper Subordinates ...	3,464 8 3	
88	Lower ditto ...	1,554 10 4	
84	Petty ...	2,363 3 0	
85	Office ...	4,780 0 2	
86	Mogulhat Torsa Agency ...	444 0 0	
87	Mogulhat Torsa Agency ...	2,111 7 6	
87	Travelling allowance ...	2,234 15 2	
88	Contingencies ...		
		20,362 12 5	
	<i>Dak Bungalow Establishment.</i>		
89	Salaries ...	1,360 0 0	
90	Contingencies ...	605 1 0	
		1,965 1 0	
	<i>Conservancy Establishment.</i>		
91	Salary ...	348 0 0	
92	Contingencies ...	177 8 6	
		525 8 6	
	<i>Forest.</i>		
93	Salaries ...	340 0 0	
	Carried over ...	22,094 0 11	1,57,128 10 2

Annual Statement of Expenditure of the P. W. Dept for the year 1893-94.

PARTICULARS.		Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward ...	Ra. A. P. 28,098 0 11	Ra. A. P. 1,57,198 10 2
	<i>Artizans' school Establishment.</i>		
94	{ Office }		
	{ Petty }	967 18 8	
	{ Artizan }		
	Total Establishment ...	.....	24,060 14 2
95	Reserve Stock	6,415 15 4	6,415 15 4
	Grand Total ...	1,87,670 7 8	
	<i>Receipts</i>		
	Public Works Miscellaneous Receipts ...	2,207 4 6	2,207 4 6

KEDAR NATH MAJUMDAR,

Supdt. of Works, P. W. Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COOCH BEHAR STATE.

Abstract of Annual Expenditure of the Communication Improvement Fund for the year 1893-94

HEAD OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE FOR 1892-93.		EXPENDITURE FOR 1893-94.	
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Original Works.	8,698 4 5		18,181 8 7	
Repair Works.	41,944 10 6		81,465 1 5	
Total C. I. Fund.		50,642 14 11		49,646 5 0

KEDAR NATH MAZUMDAR,

Superintendent of Works, P. W. Dept.

Annual Statement of expenditure of the Communication Improvement Fund for the year 1893-94.

Item No.	PARTICULARS	Amount.	Total.
Original Works.			
		Rs. A. P.	
1	Bridges and Culverts on cross road from Patgram to Bhutan	.....
2	Ditto ditto ditto Dinhata to Mekligunge.	360 3 2	
3	Construction of a culvert on the Balbrampore Feeder road	97 3 9	
4	Diversion Road at Matabhanga	4,194 1 10	
5	Dadua bridge on Buxa road	3,040 9 6	
6	Extension of Sitai road	1,199 2 9	
7	Pucca Bridges on Emigration road west of Cooch Behar ...	6,895 8 11	
8	Pucca bridges on Rungpore road	1,554 10 6	
9	Survey of Feeder roads	1,039 11 2	
	Total Original Works ...		18,181 3 7
Repairs.			
10	Buxa road	769 3 10	
11	Bouti road	516 15 8	
12	Balorampur Feeder road	888 1 1	
13	Bengchatra road	9 13 2	
14	Cross road from Dinhata to Mekligunj	805 15 0	
15	Ditto Mathabhanga to Shitalkhuchi	890 6 11	
16	Ditto Cooch Behar to Gossanimari	410 11 5	
17	Ditto Patgram to Bhootan	429 5 8	
18	Changrabanda Feeder road	111 10 6	
19	Chowdhuryhat ditto	14 7 9	
20	Durgapur ditto	226 15 9	
21	Dewangunge ditto	146 11 1	
22	Emigration road west of Cooch Behar	4,374 5 3	
23	Emigration road east of Cooch Behar	877 6 5	
24	Falakata road	202 2 7	
25	Godadhur road	8 14 2	
26	Godown road,	108 14 1	
27	Inspection Bungalows	620 7 5	
28	Kalighat road	241 3 11	
29	Kashiabary Feeder road	144 1 8	
30	Kalighat Railway Bank	164 3 3	
31	Lowkuti road	2,776 0 7	
32	Manikgunge Feeder road	284 5 9	
33	Purbubhag ditto	116 13 9	
34	Roads and Bridges at Nilkuty	173 5 11	
35	Rungpore road	1,732 10 1	
36	Special repairs to roads and bridges	1,066 9 8	
37	Sagurdiggy road	41 11 4	
38	Shitai road	245 11 8	
39	Toofangunge road	18 0 3	
40	Village paths	2,171 11 9	
41	Unforeseen	1,778 0 11	
	Total Repairs ...		31,465 1 5
	Grand Total ...	.....	49,646 5 0

KEDAR NATH MAZUMDAR,

Superintendent of Works, P. W. Dept.

Annual statement of expenditure for Chaklajet for the year 1893-94.

PARTICULARS.	Expenditure for 1892-93.		Expenditure for 1893-94.		REMARKS.
	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	
Original Works.					
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>					
Corrugated Iron shed for Damdam Cutchery..	399	7 9	.....	.
Pipe well for Rajnagore Hat ...	202	13 5	.....	
Corrugated Iron roofed out-houses for the Manager's Bungalow.	523	3 0	.....	
A masonry well at Patgram ...	517	14 0	.....	
New Cutchery at Berubari ...	975	13 0	1,117	2 10	
Additions to record room at Debigunj	786	2 2	.....	
Temple of Siva at Ghoraghat ...	100	0 0	.....	
Corrugated Iron shed for Ghoraghat Cutchery.	.....		644	2 6	
New Cutchery at Bhojonpur ...	.....		2,259	6 6	
Pucca Cutchery at Debigunge No. 1	.....		750	0 3	
Total original Works ...	3,505	5 4	4,770	12 1	
Repairs.					
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>					
Managers' Bungalow at Julpigures..	87	8 4	.....	
Amlah's Quarter at Julpigures ...	72	3 11	5	4 0	
Manager's residence at Devigunj ...	324	3 2	582	14 6	
Manager's Office Bungalow at Devigunj.	275	7 4	266	5 7	
Peelkhanah and Mahoots' quarters...	51	6 1	72	4 10	
Dispensary and Native Doctor's quarters at Devigunj, Boda, and Titaliya.	75	14 6	172	5 1	
School buildings in the Estate ...	101	6 3	43	0 0	
Temples at Boda, Patgram and Purbabag.	236	12 11	253	5 5	
Boda Toke Kutcheries (11 Tokes)...	532	10 7	613	0 3	
Staging bungalow at Devigunj ...	77	11 11	197	14 9	
Corrugated iron shed at Debigunge and Patgram.	4	12 0	62	14 6	
Patgram Toke Cutcheries ...	71	9 9	85	3 6	
Rungpore Toke Cutcheries (7 Tokes)	398	10 0	526	12 4	
Hâts ...	.....		64	7 3	
Total Repairs Civil buildings ...	2,310	4 9	2,945	12 0	
<i>Communications.</i>					
Station road ...	34	15 0	89	7 10	
Total communications ...	34	15 0	89	7 10	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Tangali bund ...	6	8 0	86	9 5	
Wells and tanks ...	.....		.....
Total miscellaneous...	6	8 0	86	9 5	
<i>Establishment.</i>					
Sub-overseer ...	240	0 0	240	0 0	
Peon ...	72	0 0	72	0 0	
Allowance ...	60	0 0	60	0 0	
Travelling & contingencies ...	177	10 9	267	15 0	
Total establishment...	549	10 9	639	15 0	
Grand Total ...	6,406	11 10	8,515	8 4	

KEDAR NATH MAZUMDAR,
Supdt. of Works, P. W. Department.

No. 1880.

FROM

RAI CALICA DOSS DUTT BAHADUR, B. L.,

DEWAN OF THE COOCH BEHAR STATE,

TO

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH BHUP BAHADUR

IN COUNCIL, COOCH BEHAR.

Dated, Cooch Behar, the 27th August 1894.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I HAVE the honor to submit the following Annual Report on the administration of the Revenue Department of the State for the year 1893-94.

2. As stated in para 67 of my last report, the Department of Agriculture and Forests was abolished on the 7th February 1893. This report has therefore been divided into the following six sections, there being no separate-section for that department.

- I.—Land Revenue.
- II.—Settlement.
- III.—Excise Revenue.
- IV.—Treasury and Stamp Revenue.
- V.—Offices at the Rajbari.
- VI.—Miscellaneous.

SECTION I.—LAND REVENUE.

3. I was absent on privilege leave for a month from the 14th July, when Kumar Rangila Narayan, Naib Ahilkar, remained in charge of the current duties of my office. As on previous occasions, all important matters were referred to me during this period and I continued to be responsible for the administration of my department.

4. Babu Narendra Nath Sen, Malcutchery Naib Ahilkar and Treasury Officer, continued to be on deputation in connection with the Bijni work during the whole year. The charge of his office rested with Kumar Rangila Narayan till the 28th of August, when, in consequence of the Kumar's being appointed to act as Assistant Civil Judge, Babu Raj Krishna Das succeeded him in the Malcutchery and the Treasury. Babu Raj Krishna Das, Settlement Naib Ahilkar and Naib Ahilkar of Toofangunge, was granted privilege leave for 3 months from the 5th July and Babu Harendra Narain Choudhuri appointed to officiate for him. Babu Raj Krishna Das had, however, to be recalled before the expiration of his leave and placed in charge of the Sudder Malcutchery Naib Ahilkar's Office and the Treasury on the appointment of Kumar Rangila Narayan as Officiating Assistant Civil Judge as already noticed above. Babu Surapati Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga, fell ill and he had to be relieved by Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee on the 28th May; the latter continued to be in charge of the Sub-division till the end of the year. Babu Harendra Narain Choudhuri was the Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj from the beginning of the year till the 1st July, when Babu Satish Chandra Mustafi relieved him. The charge of the Sub-division of Dinhata rested with Babu Shita Nath Banerjee during the whole year. Amongst the Sub-Naib Ahilkars, Babu Ashutosh Ghosh was

employed at Dinhata till the 31st May, when he was transferred to the Sudder Station and his place was taken by Babu Hari Nath Basu. At Mathabhanga Babu Chandra Narain Choudhuri was employed up to the 1st February and Babu Padma Nath Das during the remaining portion of the year.

5. The following table shews the result of collections of Mal and Debutter Revenue for the last 10 years.

YEAR.	DEMAND.						BALANCE.						REMARKS.
	Mal or current demand.	BACKY OR ARREAR DEMAND.				Grand total of demand.	Amount of collections.	Amount written off.				Amount of excess payments or of revenue paid before it became due.	
		Amount of balance shown in the statement for the previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total net arrear demand.				Out of arrear demand.	Out of current demand.	Total of balance.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1884-85	9,66,408	2,56,707	1,802	.....	2,58,009	12,34,417	9,06,684	19,823	1,80,650	1,40,986	3,01,536	2,676
1885-86	10,08,055	3,01,566	30,149	.....	3,31,735	13,39,790	9,31,367	34,947	1,87,398	1,91,163	3,78,448	4,972
1886-87	10,32,714	3,78,448	17,483	.....	3,95,900	14,18,614	9,92,454	19,215	2,23,796	1,86,408	4,10,198	3,253
1887-88	10,22,953	4,10,198	5,632	.....	4,15,830	14,38,732	9,57,216	99,547	1,94,839	1,92,302	3,86,641	4,622
1888-89	10,25,531	3,96,641	2,115	....	3,88,756	14,14,277	9,46,982	17,666	2,48,746	2,08,732	4,52,478	2,849
1889-90	10,50,532	4,52,478	2,082	.....	4,54,560	15,05,082	10,25,773	12,362	2,67,940	2,02,904	4,70,844	3,887
1890-91	11,05,182	4,70,844	4,579	.....	4,75,423	15,30,575	10,36,381	19,658	2,90,368	2,50,569	5,41,437	6,900
1891-92	11,62,333	5,41,437	7,545	....	5,48,982	17,11,515	11,51,134	26,835	2,50,639	2,38,878	5,39,537	5,191
1892-93	12,12,620	5,39,537	4,182	....	5,43,689	17,56,309	12,60,616	1,04,074	2,06,968	1,91,594	3,98,562	6,943
1893-94	12,60,190	3,98,562	6,505	....	4,05,067	16,65,257	12,83,083	51,015	1,76,330	1,62,106	3,38,436	7,227

6. It will be observed that the current demand rose from Rs 12,12,620 in 1892-93 to Rs 12,60,190 during the year of report, shewing an increase of Rs 47,570. The increase was chiefly due to the new settlement. There were increases on other accounts. But there were decreases also for various reasons as fully explained in Statements I and II. The gross increase was Rs 61,215 and the gross decrease Rs 13,645; the net increase therefore amounted to Rs 47,570.

7. With the object of giving relief to the ryots the increase obtained by the re-settlement of the State was, as stated in previous reports, distributed over five years in cases in which it exceeded the old jumma by 20 per cent. The re-settlement of Pergunahs Mekhligunge and Lal Bazar having been concluded with effect from 1889-90 (1296 B.S.) the maximum jumma was reached in those Pergunahs during the last year. The highest jumma for Mekhligunge is Rs 1,75,925, and that for Lal Bazar Rs 1,80,372; the increases over the old demand in the two Pergunahs amount to Rs 41,317 and Rs 39,854 respectively. There have been slight changes in the original figures, as in a few cases the jummas had to be revised on receipt of petitions relating to objections under the rules laid down by Your Highness in Council; there were some revisions for other reasons. In my last Annual Report the settlement increase for 1892-93 was shewn to be Rs 48,526. The difference between this figure and that for 1893-94 is attributable to revisions which had to be made in some cases. It is satisfactory the difference has been so small. The maximum settlement increase will be reached in the remaining four Pergunahs of Mathabhanga, Dinhata, Cooch Behar and Toofan-

gunge during the current year. The increase for the year under report was Rs. 48,130 and it was distributed as follows:—

Name of Sub-division.	Amount of increase. Rs.
Sudder	9,002
Tufangunj	2,802
Mekligunj	6,938
Mathabhanga	16,136
Dinhata	13,252
Total*	48,130

8. Measures were adopted during the year for re-settling Girdes Chowra and Shandara, which are the portions of Pergunnahs Cooch Behar and Toofan-gunge bordering on the Duars; the increases for these will be shown in the report for 1894-95.

9. Besides the Settlement increase of Rs. 48,130 there were other increases which were swallowed up by decreases on different accounts as explained below:—

Increases.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Increase obtained by re-settlement of relinquished jotes	883	2	7
Ditto ditto khas jotes	5,186	6	0
Ditto by settlement of Syrat mehals	6,435	12	8
Ditto due to settlement of unassessed lands and other causes	580	0	8
Total	13,085	5	11

Decreases.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Decrease due to relinquishment of jotes	560	13	10
Ditto to cancellation of leases for bad jotes, and to reduction of jumma on account of diluvion and of lands taken up for public purposes &c.	6,107	0	8
Ditto to settlement of Syrat mehals	6,536	1	1
Ditto to revision of settlement papers for various reasons	441	9	9
Total	13,645	9	4

10. It will be seen that while there was a decrease of Rs. 560-13-10 due to relinquishment, we secured an increase of Rs. 883-2-7 by re-settling jotes given up in previous years. By re-settling khas jotes such a large increase as Rs. 5,186-6-0 was obtained; on the other hand there was a decrease of Rs. 6,107-0-8 due to the making of jotes khas with the object of re-settling them and also to various other causes. There must always be a net decrease on account of diluvion and of lands taken up for public purposes; last year the decrease for lands taken up for the Railway amounted to Rs. 573-14-3. If these circumstances be considered the decrease for jotes, the Pattas of which were cancelled, will be found to be made up by the increase for khas jotes re-settled. The Syrat revenue fluctuates and there will always be some variations; though there was a slight decrease last year, on the whole there has been a large increase during the last few years. The above figures show that there is no cause for fearing that the settlement was not carefully concluded and that there would be a large decrease owing to relinquishments and other causes. The changes in the courses of rivers in this State often injuriously affect many jotes. We shall have to make a few jotes khas every year with the object of re-settling them. But that circumstance will not seriously injure the revenue. It is necessary, however, to keep up the registers of khas and relinquished jotes and to see that adequate steps are taken for re-settling them.

11. Some jotedars have tried to obtain reductions by filing petitions to the effect that they would present Istafas if no reductions were given. I have always shewn a perfect willingness to accept Istafas in such cases. An important case of this sort arose in Sub-division Dinhata. I visited the jote myself

and concluded a fresh settlement with the undertenants; as soon as the jotedar saw this he came forward and showed his anxiety to keep the jots; he offered to continue to pay the settlement jumma. I did not allow him to withdraw the relinquishment. This had a very salutary effect.

12. The balance shewn at the close of the previous year amounted to Rs. 3,98,562, whereas that brought forward in the statement for the year under report was Rs. 4,05,067, shewing an increase of Rs. 6,505. This was due to the re-settlement of khas and relinquished jotes with retrospective effect. The arrear demand of Rs. 4,05,607 fell short of that shewn in the accounts of 1892-93 by Rs. 1,38,622; this served to bring down the grand total of both the current and the arrear demand from Rs. 17,56,309 in 1892-93 to Rs. 16,65,257 in the last year, though there was a large increase in the current demand.

13. The collections, amounting to Rs. 12,83,033, exceeded those for the previous year by Rs. 22,417, and the average of the five previous years by Rs. 2,00,856. They also exceeded the current demand by Rs. 22,843. The following table shews the amount collected in each sub-division:—

Name of Sub-division.	Amount of current demand.	Amount collected	Percentage of collection on current demand.
Sudder ...	2,51,705	2,64,599	105.1
Toofangunge ...	1,47,017	1,54,576	105.1
Mekligunge ...	1,95,572	1,96,625	100.5
Mathabhanga ...	3,72,964	3,72,216	99.7
Dinhata ...	2,92,932	2,95,017	100.7
Total ...	12,60,190	12,83,033	101.0

14. It will be observed that excepting at Mathabhanga the percentage has exceeded 100 everywhere. The decrease in Mathabhanga amounts to Rs. 748 only. The result was always satisfactory in that Sub-division; the Naib Ahilkar attributes the decrease of the last year to the injury caused to tobacco in many Talooks by a hailstorm. After necessary enquiries time had to be given to the ryots in those Talooks to pay down their arrears.

15. The amount collected during the year of report was the largest on record. It is satisfactory that the large increase in the demand has been actually collected and the settlement has again stood the test of collection. It will be remembered that the collections in 1892-93 also exceeded the increased current demand.

16. The result of collections shews beyond a doubt how the State has benefited by the splitting up of the Sudder Sub-division into two Tehsil offices. The particulars regarding this change were given in my last report. The collections in the Sudder and the Toofangunge Sub-divisions have not only exceeded the current demands, but on the whole the results there have been better than in other places. This is solely due to the close supervision which it is now possible for collecting officers to exercise. The small increase in the expenditure on account of establishment has been more than justified by the large increase in the actual receipts on account of revenue.

17. The necessity of locating the sub-divisional office of Toofangunge in some convenient place in the Pergunah has begun to be felt. I quote below the remarks made on this subject by Babu Harendra Narain Chowdhuri, Naib Ahilkar:—

"The Sub-divisional officer of Toofangunge labours under a disadvantage unknown to his brother officers in the other Sub-divisions. He can not be in his jurisdiction unless he passes over a distance of at least 6 miles from the Sudder. Toofangunge is still more moved, being situated at the 10th mile of the head-quarters. He can not therefore see the country and the people as often as he would like to do. His contact with the people is not thus as close as it should be. His power of influencing them for good is thus considerably limited. He can not therefore be as serviceable to the people under his charge as other Sub-divisional officers can be. I actually felt this difficulty for the experience was altogether new to me."

18. The Sub-divisional Officer of Toofangunge is also our Settlement Officer and at present the completion of the Settlement work is a matter of great importance. The subject of removing the office to some place in Toofangunge will be taken under consideration as soon as the Naib Ahilkar can be relieved of the Settlement duties.

19. I am glad the policy of strictness in the matter of the realisation of arrears of revenue, introduced during the previous year, has borne good fruit.. The jotedars have now generally understood that they can not expect much leniency and that they must pay the State revenue punctually in order to save their jotes. All the Naib Ahilkars are unanimously of this opinion. Many jotes have still to be advertised for sale; but in most cases the arrears are paid down on the dates fixed for the sales. The number of sales came down from 1002 in 1892-93 to 697 during the year of report; this is satisfactory because the result of collections continued good.

20. The table given below shews the amount of revenue due for each Sub-division and the percentage of balance on the total demand at the close of the year :—

Name of Sub-division.	Total demand for 1893-94.	Balance due at the close of 1893-94.	Percentage of balance on demand at the close of 1893-94.	Percentage of balance on demand at the close of 1892-93.	Percentage of balance on demand at the close of 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.			
Sudder ...	3,81,016	1,01,018	26	30	46
Tufangunj ...	2,51,105	76,771	30	35	
Mekligunj ...	2,30,795	85,493	15	15	19
Mathabhanga ...	4,38,440	66,368	15	14	19
Dinhata ...	3,63,901	58,786	16	19	26
Total ...	16,65,257	3,38,436	.....	.....	.....

21. It will be observed there has been improvement everywhere excepting at Mathabhanga, where the percentage has slightly increased. There is great demand for land in Mekligunge and Mathabhanga; revenue is therefore readily paid there and the percentage of the balance is comparatively small. The reverse is the case in large portions of Cooch Behar and Toofangunj and the percentages in the Sub-divisions are rather large; it is satisfactory there has been marked improvement in them. In Dinhata also the percentage has much decreased. The amount of remission granted was Rs. 51,015 against Rs. 1,04,074 of the previous year. Certain amounts, which had been found to be irrecoverable in Mekligunj and Mathabhanga, could not be written off during the year.

22. The details regarding the arrear balance are shewn in the following table :—

Details about the balance shewn at the close of 1892-93.	1. Amount shewn as due at the close of 1892-93	Rs. 3,98,562
	2. Amount collected during 1893-94	1,79,669
	3. Amount remitted during 1893-94	44,424
	4. Balance at the close of 1893-94	1,74,469
	5. Amount which may prove irrecoverable out of balance shewn against heading 4.	50,000
Details about the old balance entered in the Towji during 1893-94.	6. Amount of balance entered in the Towji during 1893-94	6,505
	7. Amount collected during 1893-94	4,643
	8. Amount remitted during 1893-94	.....
	9. Balance at the close of 1893-94	1,862
	10. Balance which may prove irrecoverable out of balance shewn against heading 9	.....
	11. Total of balances or total of figures shewn against headings 4 and 9	1,76,331
	12. Total amount which may prove irrecoverable out of total balance shewn against heading 11	50,000

23. The total of the old balance is ~~Rs~~ 1,76,331 against ~~Rs~~ 2,06,969 of the previous year; out of this about ~~Rs~~ 50,000 may, when necessary enquiries are completed, be found to be irrecoverable. Arrears due from certain involved estates under the management of the Court of Wards form a portion of the balance. In some cases time has, for special reasons, been given to other defaulters for satisfying the State demand.

24. I explained in previous reports why we could not collect all arrears before the close of a year. The last kist falls due towards the end of March; no steps can be taken for recovering the arrears for that kist till some time after the beginning of the following year. The subject of revising the kists has been under consideration.

25. The discrepancies between the entries in the Treasury and the financial accounts and those shewn in the Towjee and Revenue Returns are explained below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of collections shewn in the Towji			12,88,082	14	6
Deduct:—						
Excess payments (Fazil) made in previous years, which could not be credited in the cash book for the year under report	...	6,957	9 6			
Balance in hands of collecting officers, which could not be remitted to the Treasury during the year under report	...	26,211	6 8			
Amount paid by the Court of Wards on account of arrears of revenue which was remitted to the Treasury during the previous year, but credited in the Towjee during the year under report	...	645	12 6			
Amount of a transfer Challan of the Mekligunge Sub-divisional office remitted to the Traeasury during the previous year, but credited in the Towjee during the year under report	...	471	8 0			
				34,286	4 8	
				12,48,746	9 10	
Add:—						
Amount of miscellaneous receipts &c. which could not be credited in the Towjee...	...	4,609	6 10			
Communication Improvement cess which could not be credited in the Towjee	...	583	10 10			
Amount paid by the Court of Wards on account of arrears of revenue which could not be credited in the Towjee before the close of the year	...	803	7 7			
Amount of revenue payable at the Sudder which was paid at the Sub-divisional office of Toofangunge by mistake and remitted to the Treasury, but which could not be credited in the Towjee before close of the year	...	20	0 0			
Balance in hands of collecting officers which could not be remitted to the Treasury during 1892-93, but which was remitted to the Treasury during the year of report	...	17,868	5 5	23,884	14 8	
Amount credited in Treasury Cash Book	...			12,72,131	8 6	

26. *Canoongoes and Assistant Canoongoes.*—Sudder Canoongoe Babu Hem Chandra Bhattacharjee was appointed a Sub-Naib Ahilkar for 5 months to enquire into cases relating to objections regarding classification. He was also deputed for a short time on special work. During his absence Mapper Sri Nath Kar was appointed to act as Canoongoe and placed in charge of his office. The Mapper also acted as Canoongoe of Toofangunge when Babu Hari Prosad Neogi was absent on privilege leave for 3 months. There were no changes in the offices of the other Canoongoes.

27. During the year under report the total number of cases for enquiry by the Canoongoes was 2,368 against 1,577 of the previous year, shewing an increase of 791 cases ; of these 2,049 cases were enquired into, 142 returned without enquiry and 177 cases remained pending. I explained in my last report how owing to the completion of the re-settlement operations much of the work, which was before done by the Settlement Department, has now to be made over to the Canoongoes. As soon as a jote is relinquished or made khas the Canoongoe has to go out and try to re-settle it. The constant changes in the courses of rivers give much work to this class of officers. If only a few bighas of land be washed away the revenue for the whole jote is withheld till the reduction to which the Jotedar is entitled is granted after survey and measurement. The Canoongoes have to survey churs newly formed. Enquiries regarding arrears which cannot be recovered have to be conducted by them. They have to inspect Ghats and Hats, enquire into all boundary disputes and do other important works. The increase in the cases shows how actively they had to work. There was no Canoongoe for Mathabhanga, I had to post a mapper there. The necessity of having a Canoongoe for that place being pointed out Your Highness has been lately pleased to sanction the creation of an additional post. It will be remembered that there were six Canoongoes before and that the number was reduced to 4 just before the commencement of the re-settlement operations. The total number is now 5.

28. Toofangunge being a backward Pergunnah and there being several Talooks in it, which have not come under the new settlement, the Toofangunge Canoongoe's work is very heavy. Canoongoe Hari Prasad Neogi, I am glad, worked hard and gave satisfaction both to the Naib Ahilkar and myself. He had to enquire into 757 cases. Moonshi Kalimuddin also deserves credit for the manner in which he worked in Sub-division Dinhata. The Canoongoes have represented that they, like their brethern in Bengal, should have Ameens under them ; the representation deserves consideration. During the last year I had to appoint Ameens temporarily and place them under the Canoongoes. The completion of enquiries by these officers often results in an increase in the revenue; every encouragement should therefore be given to them. During my cold weather tours I had ample opportunity to see how hard they were worked.

29. *Cases.*—As compared with the previous year there was a falling off of 1596 in the number of institutions during the year under report, the total number instituted being 15,234 against 16,830. There were increases under settlement, miscellaneous, partition and mutation cases ; but the decrease under cases relating to the realisation of arrears of revenue was so large as 1912. This decrease is chiefly due to the year under report being more prosperous than the one preceding it. It may also be attributed to a certain extent to the enforcement of strict measures for the realisation of revenue, which has served to make the Jotedars more punctual in the payment of arrears. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 15,254 and that remaining pending was 964. Details are shewn in the statement hereto appended. The total number of appeals was 48, of which 44 were decided by me during the year under report.

30. *Cases in which the State was a party.*—Babu Chandra Nath Tarafdar continued to be the State Pleader during the year. Together with the 13 cases pending at the close of the previous year there were 52 cases in which the State was interested, of these 31 cases were decided fully and 10 partly in our favour ; 11 cases only remained pending. Amongst the total number of cases referred to above, there were 3 cases relating to claims against the Railway Department ; all the others were ordinary cases of no special importance. As all the materials required for defending cases relating to work on the Railway are in the possession of the Railway Officers, Your Highness has, on my representation, been pleased to appoint the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to represent the State in these cases.

31. The State Pleader is not the Public Prosecutor and he has not ordinarily to appear on behalf of the State in Criminal Courts. In an important criminal case I was obliged to appoint other pleaders to conduct the prosecution.

32. *Nazarut Department.*—The table given below compares the revenue work done by the Nazarut Department during the last two years :—

YEAR.	Processes served free of charge.	Processes for realisation of revenue due, for which fees are to be realised afterwards.	Processes for which fees have been realised.	Total number of processes.	Amount of earnings shown in the Nazarut books.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
					Rs.	Rs.	
1892-93 ...	4,101	8,280	18,466	25,797	11,773 12	6,296	
1893-94 ...	4,350	8,722	11,262	24,384	9,753 0	6,238	

33. I have already stated why the number of cases for recovery arrears of revenue decreased during the year. This decrease affected the total number of processes, which came down from 25,797 in 1892-93 to 24,384 in the year of report. There was also a decrease of Rs. 2,020 in the earnings. After deducting the total expenditure of Rs. 6,238 from the total earnings, it appears, however, that there was a net gain of Rs. 3,515.

34. The actual number of peons who worked in the Revenue Department was 60 after making deductions on account of persons who were absent and did not draw their pay. Out of the 60 peons, 25 have to be employed on miscellaneous work, such as guarding and being in attendance in offices ; the remaining 35 have to serve processes. It is practically found that the number is insufficient. All the Naib Ahilkars request that the number of peons should be increased. I fully agree with them. The existing number of peons was fixed many years ago ; the work has since very much increased. No steps have yet been taken for increasing the pay of the peons. Third grade peons are still paid at the rate of Rs. 5. The Civil Judge and myself propose to make a representation on the subject.

35. Nazir Guru Gobind Guha has lately got an extension of service. He continues to discharge his duties efficiently.

36. *Communication Improvement Fund.*—With the object of providing adequately for the construction and maintenance of bridges Your Highness conceived in October 1890 the idea of creating a fund with the ferry collections in the State and called for the opinions of Your Councillors on the subject. When the matter was referred to me I thought it advisable to make a representation to Your Highness, pointing out the necessity of extending the scope of the scheme and including in it the proposal of repairing and constructing roads. Some years ago the roads in the State were in a much better condition than those in the neighbouring British Districts. But since the passing of the Bengal Cess and the Local Self-Government Acts, and the creation of special funds under the provisions of these Acts for the suitable maintenance of communication, a great change for the better took place in Bengal and difficulty was experienced by us in keeping the State abreast of those districts. The best means of meeting the difficulty was to follow the lead of the British Government and to create a separate fund for construction and maintenance of both roads and bridges. The road and the Public Works cesses in Bengal are paid partly by the Zemindar and partly by the ryots. As a new settlement at increased rates had been concluded a short time ago I did not think it proper to propose the levying of any cess from our ryots. Your Highness held in this State the positions of both the Government and the Zemindar ; the State therefore always recognised its duty of maintaining communications and spent large sums annually for the purpose. I recommended that a sum made up of the ferry collections and a special grant from the State, calculated at the rate of half an anna for every rupee of Land Revenue, might be allotted for the improvement of communications ; on a rough calculation this sum was found to be Rs. 50,000. Your Highness was graciously pleased to sanction the creation of a separate fund, to be called the "Communication Improvement Fund," with the sum of Rs 50,000.

and with such collections as might be made from Lakherajdars and Mokararidars, who had not been any way affected by the new settlement. The proposal was to levy a cess on rent-free and Mokarari Mehals at a rate not exceeding one-half anna on each rupee of the annual value of such mehals. When the necessary sanction was received a bill was drawn out on the lines of the Bengal Cess Act (IX of 1880) and duly passed by Your Highness. The new Act came into force from the beginning of the year under report. The Communication Improvement Fund was declared to be inviolable and it was enacted that it should be applied:—

(1) To the repair and maintenance of roads, bridges and other means of communication.

(2) To the construction of new roads and bridges.

(3) To the planting of trees on the sides of roads.

(4) To the construction and maintenance of any means for improving the supply of drinking water or for providing for the improvement of drainage, and

(5) To the construction and maintenance of any work of public utility.

37. To prevent hardship proprietors holding rent-free or Mokarari lands, the annual value of which did not exceed Rs. 40, were exempted from the operation of the Act. Jaigirdars were also exempted. I estimated the receipts at about Rs. 1,500.

38. The Communication Improvement Cess Act was not actually passed until the 21st August 1893. The registers of rent-free and Mokarari holdings had afterwards to be prepared for each Sub-division. Steps could not therefore be taken for making collections till towards the close of the year. The following statement shews the result of collections in each Sub-division:—

Name of Sub-division.	Demands.	Collections.	Remission.	Balances.	Paid in excess.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sudder	257 5 10	182 14 10	.....	74 7 0	.....
Toofangunge	99 9 1	49 8 11	.....	50 0 2	.....
Mekligunge	864 0 8	265 12 3	.....	598 6 0	0 1 7
Mathabhanga	265 7 8	.....	.....	265 7 8	.....
Dinhata	207 3 4	181 4 11	.....	25 14 6	0 0 1
Total	1,698 10 7	679 8 11	.....	1,014 3 4	0 1 8

39. The total demand amounted to Rs. 1,693-10-7 of which Rs. 679-8-11 was collected; there was a balance of Rs. 1,014-3-4 left at the close of the year. As now the assessments have been made, such balances will not be left in future.

40. *Miscellaneous work.*—A comparative table, shewing the amount of miscellaneous work done by the Revenue Department during the last two years, is given below:—

YEAR.	No. of petitions received.	No. of reports, on which orders were passed.	No. of Bobokaries recorded.	No. of notices and other perwannahs issued.	No. of English letters addressed.	Value of Stamps sold.
						Rs. A. P.
1892-93	22,994	11,572	1,183	44,069	7,054	16,851 8 0
1893-94	19,855	18,188	1,370	40,374	7,105	14,882 11 9

41. The decrease in the number of petitions received and of notices and other perwanahs issued is due to decrease in the number of cases instituted during the year. For the same reason there was a falling off in the value of stamps sold. There were, however, large increases under Reports, Rubokaries and English letters. During my inspection of the Sub-divisional Offices I saw how the Peshkars found it difficult to cope with the English work. The necessity for another clerk is being felt everywhere and I propose to move Your Highness in the matter.

42. *Crops and condition of the people.*—The rain-fall during the year under report was 127·13 against 179·18 inches of the previous year. There were timely showers in February and March and no difficulty was experienced in preparing lands for early rice and jute. The fall in April and May proved rather excessive, but still the out-turn of each of these crops was not less than 14 annas.

43. The distribution of rain-fall from April to November was favorable for the cultivation of the late rice. For a good harvest of this crop the sandy and porous soil of Cooch Behar requires much rain. The 19·62 inches, which fell in April and May, proved seasonable and people could easily raise the seedlings and prepare lands. There was no want in July and August when the seedlings were transplanted; there was rain also in October and November. The result was that a bumper crop was obtained. The out-turn is estimated at 15 annas. The rain in October and November however retarded the cultivation of tobacco and the hailstorm of February damaged it in a large tract of country situated in Pergunnahs Mathabhanga and Cooch Behar. The out-turn did not therefore exceed 11 annas in the average. The yield of mustard-seed and that of *cheena* and *kaon* may be estimated at 10 annas. The prices of common rice ranged from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-8 and those of tobacco and jute from Rs. 5 and Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 10 and Rs. 6-8 respectively. Mustard-seed was sold at Rs. 3-2 per maund in the average and oil at Rs. 12.

44. From what has been stated above it will be observed that the year was an exceptionally good one as regards crops, and that, though a splendid harvest was reaped of the Haimanti rice, the price continued high, it having generally varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-8; in some mofussil hâts it went down to Rs. 2-8 for a short time only. The ryots could thus pay off the debts they had incurred in previous years.

45. I am very glad to report that the cultivation of sugar-cane is making steady progress in the State. The ryots of Pergunahs Dinhata and Lal Bazar particularly have extended the cultivation. I beg to quote below certain remarks recorded in my diary in connection with this subject on the occasion of my last cold weather tour in Lal Bazar.

"In the morning several people of the quarter, amongst whom are some influential Jotedars, see me in my camp at Panikhawa and represented that it would be a profitable business if sugar-cane crushing machines be purchased and let for hire by the State. They say that about Rs. 40,000 has to be paid annually as hire for the use of these machines by ryots in Sub-division Dinhata. The cultivation is fast extending towards the north. I have seen hired machines being used in different places. We sold at reduced prices some machines brought to the Exhibition held at Cooch Behar; but unfortunately the two machines sold to the two jotedars in this quarter have proved defective. * * * The machines which are hired are brought from Kaunia. I advise the principal Jotedars to purchase machines in Calcutta and promise to render them help in making the purchase."

46. In the interests of our ignorant ryots the matter deserves our favorable consideration. I deputed Canoongoe Hem Chander Bhattacharjee to make enquiries regarding machines which could be procured; he has submitted an interesting report. Some jotedars have already come forward; they say they are ready to purchase machines.

47. In another portion of my report I shall deal with the subject of experiments, which it is proposed to make for manufacturing silk.

48. During my cold weather tour, I was glad to find that the condition of our ryots was good everywhere. They have now got a long term settlement and understand fully that no increase will be asked from them for more than a

quarter of a century. They are anxious to cultivate every cotta of land included in their holdings. The cultivation of jute is extending in every direction. During the year of report prices of all articles of produce were very good, as far as the growers were concerned. The case was quite different with people with small fixed incomes like our Amlas and inferior servants; their cost of living has very much increased, while their incomes have continued the same. I referred to this subject in my last report.

49. *Emigration.*—During my cold weather tour I camped at Nutan Changrabanda and Kholta near the frontier and made special enquiries; I was satisfied that no emigration of ryots was taking place in Mathabhanga and Cooch Behar. The principal jotedars told me that some people, who had fled to the Duars, had come back; I had heard of this before. The Naib Ahilkar of Toofangunge reports that 27 persons emigrated from his Sub-division, while 29 returned from the Duars; he makes the following remarks in connection with this subject:—

“Twenty-seven persons are reported to have emigrated to the Duars from the Talooks bordering on the northern frontier during the year under report. The number of returns from the Duars from out of previous year's emigration is 29. The pressure of debts and the demands of the land-lords are two of the principal causes that lead to emigration. On the other hand disease and death, difficulties attendant on the living in a new country amidst strangers, and the non-fulfilment of fond expectations of ease and comfort predicted in the unknown land, force people to seek the old country again. So long as these causes exist, and they are not expected to be soon wanting, emigration and immigration can not be stopped. But the people who thus constantly change their abodes are not of much use to society, and may be left out of consideration in counting upon the agents ministering to the progress of the country.”

50. We can not at once stop emigration. Some people who are pressed hard for debts, or who are guided by other strong motives, must always fly; we can also expect the return of some persons every year as stated by the Naib Ahilkar.

51. *Tour.*—Besides inspecting the Sub-divisional offices* at Mathabhanga, Dinhata and Mekligunge, I visited different parts of the State with the object of seeing the result of the new settlement, making enquiries regarding the condition and the requirements of the people, and ascertaining how feeder roads and tracks could be opened. I camped at Nutan Changrabanda near Fallacata and enquired how the dispute about rival Hats in British territory and Cooch Behar could be settled; while there, I was glad to find the people were prospering. It was from this quarter that many ryots emigrated some years ago. At Ghokshadanga I saw how the people would be benefited by the improvement of the track to Sukandighi and Pundibari. From my camp at Kaligunge near the eastern frontier I visited some of the bad Taluks in Dinhata; I had some settlement work to do there. I also considered how a road might be opened from Chaora Hat to Bhurungamari via Kaligunge. At Gossanimari I had an opportunity of seeing how the tobacco-growing country was thriving. While camped at Panikhawa I enquired into some settlement cases and visited Shitai and other places in the south. At Kholta I had to make enquiries regarding settlement rates for Grides Chowrah and Shandara. I also camped at Balarhat, Changrabanda (in Mekligunge) and Haldibari. Dewanhat and Katamari were visited for the consideration of plans for opening roads. All particulars regarding work done are given in my inspection memoranda and diaries. I had to go out to Gitalda to receive His Honor Sir Charles Elliot, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. I was in Calcutta for 12 days with the object of consulting the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway about the economical management of our line, and also of doing some other work. Altogether I was out for 56 days.

52. The Malcuthery Naib Ahilkar being also the Treasury Officer can seldom go out on tour. Babu Raj Krishna Das could be out for 18 days only while he was in charge of the Sudder Sub-division. Your Highness has been lately pleased to depute a Sub-Naib Ahilkar to the Revenue Department to assist the Malcuthery Naib Ahilkar; the Sub-Naib Ahilkar will now have to visit the different parts of the Sub-division. The Malcuthery Naib Ahilkar will

have, in exchange for the assistance thus given to him, to take up some criminal work. Naib Ahilkar Babu Harendra Narain Chowdhury was out for 22 days during the period he was in charge of Mekligunge; as Naib Ahilkar of Toofan-gunge he toured for 52 days. During the time he was officiating Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunge, Babu Satish Chandra Mustafi camped for 41 days. Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga also completed the full period prescribed for tours; he was out for 63 days. Babu Shita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar of Dinhata, toured for 39 days only; he has explained his inability to complete the full period as follows:—

“During the year under report I went out on tour for 1 month and 9 days only; it fell short of the prescribed period by 21 days. This was owing to the work here being heavier than in other Sub-divisions and great difficulty being felt in collecting arrears of revenue, for there are some men here who from the beginning try to defraud the State of the revenue of the jotes or syrats &c., they hold.”

The explanation does not seem to me to be satisfactory. Babu Shita Nath is always a hard-working and willing officer. I trust he will be able to go out oftener during the next cold weather. The orders of the Council are positive on the subject.

53. *Estates under the management of the Malcutchery.*—During the year under report the charge of four new Estates, belonging to the persons named in the margin*, was taken over and that of the one belonging to Dharmeswari Dehya given up. There were thus 16 Estates under the management against 13 of the previous year.

* Masiruddin Ahmed.
Dhirendra Nath Das
Umamoyi Dehya
Kamakhya Charan Talukdar.

54. As stated in my last report we were to give up the charge of the Gobrachara Estate belonging to Babus Satis Chandra and Suresh Chandra Mustafi in December last, the latter attaining majority in that month. But on a joint representation made by the two proprietors, the Council were pleased to sanction the retention of the charge for 3 years more to enable Babu Suresh Chandra to gain experience in the management of his affairs. Babu Sri Nath Tarafdar continued to be the Manager of this Estate during the year. The table given below shows the result of management for the last two years.

		Years.	
		1892-93	1893-94
Current demand of Government and State revenues and of rent due to superior land-lords	...	57,313	59,902
Arrear demand of rent due to the estate	...	1,11,166	1,09,076
Current demand of rent due to the estate	...	90,777	94,796
Rent collections of the year	...	93,199	96,675
Miscellaneous receipts	...	14,326	15,180
Expenses of management	...	5,050	5,310
Disbursements on other accounts	...	1,27,698	99,567
Total investments of the estate (other than land)	...	87,863	84,391
Cash in hand	...	23,462	26,862
Advances	...	13,663	17,853
Debts on the estate	...	3,131	3,418
Percentage of collections over the current demand	...	102.6	101.9

55. There was an increase of Rs. 2,589 in the revenue and rent payable by the Estate. This is attributable to the purchase of some new jotes and also to the re-settlement of the State. For the same reason the current demand of rent due to the Estate rose from Rs. 90,777 in 1,892-93 to Rs. 94,796 during the year under report. The collections, amounting to Rs. 96,675, exceeded the current demand by Rs. 1,879. There was a decrease of Rs. 3,472 in investments due to the recovery of money from debtors, while the cash in hand rose from Rs. 23,462 to Rs. 26,862. The amount of advances rose from Rs. 13,663 to Rs. 17,853; the increase is due to the payment of an advance to Babu Mon Mohan Buxi for the manufacture of bricks. Babu Satis Chandra specially requested me to make the advance as he wanted bricks for his new Baithak-khanah house.

56. The following table shows the details regarding other disbursements :—

	Rs.
Rent, &c. paid to superior land-lords	61,802
Litigation charges	2,211
Amount of loans granted	7,540
Amount of debts paid	1,521
Purchase of properties	3,821
Ornaments prepared for the daughter of Babu Suresh Chandra Mustafi on the occasion of her Annaprasan ceremony ...	1,102
All other charges, including expenses for maintaining the members of the family, performing Poojahs and sadhs, keeping up of houses and gardens &c. *	21,570
Total	99,567

57. It will be observed that the total amount of loans granted was Rs. 7,540 and the price of properties purchased Rs. 3,821. Out of the last item of Rs. 21,570 the amount spent for the actual maintenance of the proprietors was Rs. 10,286, which fell short of the expenditure for the previous year by Rs. 1,491. Their families are increasing; Babu Suresh Chandra also is now a father and his wife is living with him at Cooch Behar. Attempts made to curtail their expenditure can not therefore be always successful. Babu Satis Chandra continues to be in the State service. I am glad Babu Suresh Chandra is beginning to understand his own interests. Your Highness thought the Mustafees should build a Baitak-khanah which should face the Palace grounds to the west; steps have already been taken to build the house.

58. The management of the Estate of Babu Mon Mohan Buxi was in the hands of Babu Janaki Nath Majumdar. The following table compares the result of management of this Estate for the last two years :—

	YEARS.	
	1892-93	1893-94
Current demand of State revenue and of rent due to superior land-lords	36,318	37,891
Arrear demand of rent due to the estate	50,279	50,356
Current demand of rent due to the estate	50,600	52,562
Rent collections on account of both the arrear and current demand ...	50,489	53,076
Miscellaneous receipts	1,573	1,816
Expenses of management	3,543	3,710
Disbursements on other accounts	47,822	66,921
Total investments of the estate (other than land)	2,862	2,810
Cash in hand	8,075	3,447
Debts on the estate	7,537	5,540
Percentage of collections on the current demand	99.7	100.9

59. It will be seen that the current demand payable by the Estate as also that payable to it rose from Rs. 36,318 and Rs. 50,600 to Rs. 37,891 and Rs. 52,562 respectively. The increases are mainly due to re-settlement of the State. The collections were Rs. 53,076 against Rs. 50,489 of 1892-93. They exceeded the current demand by Rs. 514. The percentage of collections rose from 99.7 to 100.9. In the amount of Rs. 66,921 disbursed during the year on other accounts is included Rs. 13,337 paid for the maintenance of the proprietor and his family and for building his house; Rs. 11,148 moreover was for repayment of loan. Under existing orders the charge of the Estate was to be given up as soon as our demand on account of arrears of revenue was fully satisfied. Babu Mon Mohan Buxi has, however, submitted a petition praying for the retention of charge till there were some accumulations. The matter is under consideration. It is satisfactory that he has settled matters amicably with his adoptive mother Prosannamoyi Debya by executing a deed, agreeing to pay a monthly allowance of Rs. 250 for her support; she is to have no further claim on the Estate left by her husband. With the increase of family Babu Mon Mohan's expenses are increasing. I have explained to him more than once how necessary it was for him to be careful in the matter of expenditure.

60. There were 10 estates under the charge of Babu Kali Kumar Chatterjee, General Manager, against 7 of the previous year. The most important of these was that belonging to Lakhi Kumari and Kuladip Narain Sing. The result

of management of this Estate as compared with that of the preceding year is given below.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Current demand of State revenue and of rent due to superior landlords.	24,790	25,502
Arrear demand of rent due to the Estate	33,152	34,470
Current demand of rent due to the Estate	36,507	37,424
Rent collections of the year..	36,028	41,677
Miscellaneous receipts	11,073	7,674
Expenses of management	2,532	2,917
Disbursements on other accounts	41,602	46,778
Total investments of the Estate (other than land)	3,471	3,505
Cash in hand	5,118	4,772
Decretal amount deposited in courts which could not be withdrawn and credited in the Towjee	1,000	1,088
Debts on the estate	28,478	15,423
Percentage of collections	98.7	111.4

61. Owing to the resettlement of the State the current demand of State revenue and of rent payable to superior land-lords, as also the current demand of rent due to the Estate rose from Rs. 24,790 and Rs. 36,507 to Rs. 25,502 and Rs. 37,424 respectively. The collections, amounting to Rs. 41,677, exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 5,654 and the current demand by Rs. 4,253. The percentage of collections on the current demand was 111.4 against 98.7 of 1892-93. There were besides Rs. 1,088 decreed in suits and deposited in the Civil Courts, which could not be withdrawn and credited in the Towjee during the year under report. The debts on the Estate at the close of the year were Rs. 15,423 against Rs. 28,473 of the preceding year, shewing a decrease of Rs. 13,050. The cash in hand amounted to Rs. 4,772. The result appears to be very satisfactory. In a short time more the Estate will be solvent.

62. Of the remaining Estates the charge of that belonging to Masiruddin Ahmed, son of Ashmatullah, a well-to-do Jotedar of Nalangibari, and also of that of Dharendra Nath Das, son of the late Treasurer Mohesh Chandra Das, were taken over towards the close of the year. The proprietors are both minors and their Estates are involved in debts. The collection work of the Estate of Masiruddin Ahmed commenced on the 28th March and that of the other on the 13th February last. No particulars regarding these Estates can under the circumstance be given in this report. The collections amounted to Rs. 1,892 for the Estate of Masiruddin Ahmed and to Rs. 525 for that of Dharendra Nath Das. They were utilised in the payment of the arrears of State revenue.

63. Besides the 7 remaining estates wholly or partly under the charge of the General Manager, there are 3* managed by the Naib Ahilkar of Dinhat and 1† by the Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga. The following statement shows the details of management of these 11 Estates :—

NAME OF ESTATE.	Current demand of State revenue and rent payable to superior land-lords.	Arrear demand of rent due to the estate.	Current demand of rent due to the estate.	Rent collections.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Disbursements.	Investments of the estate.	Debts on the estate.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Estate of Ratideb Buxi	13,754	13,159	13,552	16,345	2,305	17,985	137	10,853	
Do. Annada Prosad Buxi and others.	10,223	12,412	14,276	13,837	1,200	15,352	651	10,145	
Do. Kumar Biswendra Narayan	6,241	13,156	8,218	6,952	1,751	7,876	3,409	915	
Do. Bhabaniram Bhatta-charji.	698	2,427	1,322	2,098	9,016	10,540	...	5,060	
Do. Khagendra Narayan Hishabia.	3,163	4,301	4,287	4,247	412	5,047	1,573	1,587	
Do. Syama Charan Hishabia	2,222	4,653	3,612	3,983	3,146	7,372	13,009	4,020	
Do. Shib Prosad Das	1,277	769	1,578	1,421	698	2,348	...	802	
Do. Kali Das Bose & others	1,895	1,459	1,851	1,918	1,078	2,743	9,953	376	
Do. Sarnamoyi Dassya	2,228	3,237	3,553	3,419	159	3,448	791	3,884	
Do. Kamakhya Charan Talukdar.	15,228	12,056	22,666	29,477	9,316	30,579	43,147	533	
Do. Umamoyi Debya	3,015	2,450	3,903	4,166	21	2,425	...	842	

64. Owing to the resettlement of the State, the current demand of State revenue and of rent due to superior land-lords as also the current demand of rent payable by the undertenants rose in all the estates.

65. Excepting in the cases of the Estates of Rati Deb Buxi and Kumar Biswendra Narayan the collections exceeded those of the previous year; they fell short of the current demand in the cases of the Estates of Khagendra Narayan Hishabia, Shib Prosad Das, Rati Deb Buxi, Kumar Biswendra Narayan and Annada Prosad Buxi. Under the special sanction of the Council the charge of the Estate of Kumar Biswendra Narayan was retained for another year. He has lately assumed charge himself. Your Highness granted him remission of revenue to the extent of Rs. 3,077 in consideration of the fact of large arrears due to him having proved irrecoverable. There was a balance of Rs. 3,900 in his favour in the savings Bank Account. He is in much better circumstances than most of the Rajguns. His annual income from jotes and Chukanies is about Rs. 2,000 inclusive of collection charges; he also gets a monthly allowance of Rs. 150 from the State. We have done much for him and it will be satisfactory if he manages his property carefully.

66. As previously arranged all the jotes belonging to the Estate of Bhabani Ram Bhattacharjee were sold and the sale-proceeds utilized in the repayment of debts. As, however, they did not prove sufficient some rent-free lands belonging to the Estate, yielding an annual income of Rs. 117-4-8, had also to be sold. All the liabilities of the Estate have been satisfied. Your Highness was pleased to remit interest amounting to Rs. 2,091-5-2, which had accrued on the loan granted by the State. I am glad Durlav Ram and his mother have still got property yielding an annual income of Rs. 600. Now that the estate is solvent the charge will be made over to the proprietors.

67. Kashi Kanta Talukdar was a foreigner who, by perseverance, parsimony and honesty, made his fortune in this State and settled here. Some days before his death he sent for me and told me how he had saved some money. He knew he was going to die, and he would have to leave behind him the money for which he had toiled his whole life. I gave him such religious consolation as I could. He then expressed his wish to have a tank dug in Talook Khagrabari. He was anxious that the Court of Wards should take charge of the Estate on behalf of his minor grandson, Kamakhya Charan, then aged 4 years, and that a pucca house should be built for the boy. This wish has been complied with. The current demand of the Estate was Rs. 22,666 and the collections amounted to Rs. 29,477. Just before Kashi Kanta's death he had deposited Rs. 30,000 in the Treasury for investment and Rs. 6,000 for a pucca house.

68. As noticed before the charge of the estate of Dharmeswari Debya was made over to her during the year of report. This estate was taken charge of by the Court of Wards in 1873, because Dharmeswari was a minor. She had inherited the property of her father, Amar Nath Deota, as an unmarried girl. Amar Nath was a well-known man belonging to one of the most respectable Brahmin families in the State. We were all anxious to save his house. The estate was involved in debts. Some of the Lakhiraj lands of the family had been resumed in the first settlement and in some cases the jummas fixed had been found to be high. The proprietress attained her majority in 1888-89 but she was unwilling to assume charge of the estate at the time. In 1893-94 the estate was solvent, the income having risen from Rs. 1,908 to Rs. 2,746 owing to the new settlement. I could make over to the proprietress cash amounting to Rs. 3,000. She was advised to deposit this sum in the Treasury under the spirit of Act XI of 1859 for the satisfaction of the future demands on account of Land Revenue. She has unfortunately lost her husband. It will be a disappointment to me if her affairs be mismanaged after all the trouble that was taken on her account.

69. *Character of Officers.*—Babu Narendra Nath Sen has been performing the special duties connected with Bijni with his usual ability. The satisfactory result of collections in the Sudder Sub-division is due to the exertions of Kumar Rangila Narayan and Babu Raj Krishna Das. Babu Shita Nath Banerjee has been working satisfactorily at Dinhata; his thorough supervision over his office

has restored order. It is to be regretted, however, he could not again carry out the standing orders regarding tours. Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee has given ample promise of turning out a good Sub-divisional officer; he visited different parts of his Sub-division and took great interest in the welfare of schools and Hats. He deserves credit for having succeeded to collect a sufficiently large sum for the construction of a good pucca house for the Mathabhanga School. I was satisfied with the result of the inspection of his office. Babu Harendra Narain Chowdhury performed his duties, as Acting Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj and also as Settlement Officer and Naib Ahilkar of Toofangunge, to my entire satisfaction. His activity, intelligence and zeal have enabled him to learn the details of settlement work in a short time. He likes camp life thoroughly and is at the same time fond of desk work. Babu Satish Chandra Mustafi was not much inclined to stay at Mekligunj and he was transferred to the Sudder. Sub-Naib Ahilkar Babu Ashutosh Ghosh worked satisfactorily during the time he was at Dinhabata. Babu Hari Nath Basu, who succeeded him, did very little executive work. Babu Chandra Narain Chowdhury is no longer in the service of the State. Babu Padma Nath Das joined towards the close of the year and I had no opportunity of seeing much of his work. Babu Rajani Kanta Ray, Head Clerk of my office, continues to work very satisfactorily.

SECTION II.—SETTLEMENT.

70. Babu Raj Krishna Das, Naib Ahilkar, was in charge of the Settlement office from the 1st April to the 5th July 1893, after which Babu Harendra Narain Chowdhuri officiated as Settlement Naib Ahilkar.

71. In para. 52 of my Annual Report for 1891-92, I stated how after the amalgamation of the four settlement offices, which had worked before, a statement of pending work had been prepared and an arrangement made for completing it by the end of 1893-94. The establishment retained had, however, to be employed on works other than those shewn in the statement. The lands taken up for the Railway Line had to be surveyed and the settlement papers of the jotes, through which the line passed, revised; there were Mocururee and Lakheraj mehals not included in previous estimates to be surveyed. For these works monies were separately received and there were consequently savings in the settlement Budget. It was thought that even after the bulk of the work had been done the preparation of statements for the completion report would take time and some establishment would have to be kept up till the end of 1894-95. A regrant of Rs. 15,000, to be distributed over 2 years, was therefore applied for and sanctioned. The establishment was gradually reduced. The Settlement Naib Ahilkar is also in charge of the Toofangunge Sub-division; his pay is not now debited to Settlement.

72. During the year under report Your Highness was pleased to sanction the rates for the two tracts, ordinarily known as Girde Chowra and Shandara, and to order that the new settlement was to be concluded in these tracts for a period of 26 years from 1894-95. Girde Chowra is situated to the north of Pergunnah Cooch Behar, and Girde Shandara forms the north-eastern portion of Pergunnah Toofangunge. The Girde border on the Bhootan Duars and they are thinly populated; the rates prevailing in them have therefore been always lower than those in the other parts of the State. There are some talooks in the two Girdes which are still very backward and in which cultivation has not made much progress since the conclusion of the first settlement of the State. It was thought that the ryots living in these talooks would not be able to bear the burden of an increase for some time, and that the interest of the State would suffer

* 1 Singimari Pachaniarpar.

2 Chat Singimari.

3 Shukdhanerkuti

4 Shakunibala.

5 Kalarayerkuti.

6 Khagribari.

7 Sajerpar Ghoramara.

8 Baslaho

9 Putimari Bakshibos.

if leases for 30 years at existing jumas were granted. Your Highness was therefore pleased to exempt from the re-settlement operations for a period of 10 years from 1296 B. S. the 9 Talooks named in the margin*, which are situated in Girde Chowra and also the tract of country in Girde Shandara lying to the east of the old Rydak which is known as Bilat

Bishguri. We had therefore to deal with the remaining portions of the two

Girdes. The survey operations in these portions had already been completed and the chittas prepared before. It only remained to fix the rates and prepare the Jummaabundeas and Terijes. As stated in previous reports we waited to see what rates were fixed by the Government of Bengal for the adjoining talooks in the Duars. That Government after much deliberation decided not to increase the rates for the Alipur Tehsil.

73. In the old schedule of rates, prevailing before the first settlement, the rates for Girdes Chowra and Shandara were a fourth less than those prevailing in the greater portion of the State. The principle of fixing for these Girdes rates lower than those for other places by a fourth was also adopted on the occasion of the first settlement. After making full enquiries both the Settlement Naib Ahilkar and myself were satisfied that the ryots living in these Girdes laboured under several disadvantages. Tobacco and jute were not extensively grown in them and the principal crop was rice only. During my visits to these parts of the State what particularly struck me was the absence of well-to-do resident jotedars and the comparative poverty of the people. But while there were disadvantages we could not forget that the people had made great progress in their material condition during the last 25 years. Extensive clearances had been made and there had been an increase in the population. The extension of the Northern Bengal State Railway system had given great impetus to trade and served to increase the value of produce; considering all these circumstances I thought that we could fairly claim some increase on the occasion of the revision of the settlement, and that the principle of making a reduction by a fourth should be borne in mind. The Council were pleased to support my views and Your Highness, agreeing with them, sanctioned the rates shewn in the table given below. It was also ordered that the State would not be bound to grant a similar reduction in the rates in any future settlement.

Serial No.	Kind of land.	RATES SANCTIONED.			REMARKS.
		1st Class Talooks.	2nd Class Talooks.	3rd Class Talooks.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Betel-nut garden ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	
2	Bastoo and Udbastoo ...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	
3	Garden ...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	
4	Bamboos ...	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	
5	Tobacco 1st class ...	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	
6	Do. 2nd class ...	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	
7	Do. 3rd class ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	
8	Awal ...	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 10 0	
9	Doium ...	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	
10	Soium ..	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	
11	Chaharum ...	0 5 0	0 4 6	0 4 0	
12	Sam or grass land ...	0 5 0	0 4 6	0 4 0	
13	Jala ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	
14	Laik patit ...	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
15	Gar-Laik patit ...	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	

74. As soon as the rates were sanctioned the Jummaabundeas were prepared and notices issued on the jotedars. In my next Annual Report I shall have to deal with the result of the settlement in Chowra and Shandara.

75. The following table shews the amount of field-work undertaken and finished in the course of the year.

Number of jotes of which the survey was finished	PLOTS OR FIELDS IN THE JOTE.			Area in bighas.	Area in square miles.	Remarks.
	Number as shown in the old chittas.	Increase in the number in the course of the present operations.	Total number.			
171	566	2,716	3,282	4,468	2.31	

The operations were confined to some rent-free, khas and Bundar lands. Of the 171 jotes surveyed, 138 appertained to Bundars, 6 to rent-free holdings for which the proprietors had deposited the necessary cost, and the remaining 23 to khas lands.

76. There were altogether 201 jotes, comprising 5,436 fields, for being *purtalled* (tested) of which 175 jotes containing 3,327 fields, were dealt with, leaving 26 jotes with 2,109 fields pending at the close of the year. A portion of the remaining work has been since done. Only 5 jotes in talook Jari Dhurla Nuddee, Pergunah Dinhata, now remain to be tested pending the settlement of the boundary dispute with Rungpur.

77. The subjoined table shows the quantity of work done in connection with the preparation of khateans and Terijes.

No. of which the papers remained to be prepared at the close of 1892-93.		No. surveyed during 1893-94.		Total No. of which papers had to be prepared during 1893-94.		No. of which papers were prepared during 1893-94.		No. remaining pending at the close of 1893-94.		REMARKS.
Jotes.	Plots.	Jotes.	Plots.	Jotes.	Plots.	Jotes.	Plots.	Jotes.	Plots.	
23	4,885	171	3,327	206	7,207	163	4,598	43	2,319	

78. The total number of jotes for disposal during the year under report was 206, of which the papers of 163 jotes were prepared.

Besides the works shown above, the Jummabundee papers of 1,456 Jotes were prepared and an equal number of Terijes copied out. These were mostly the Jummabundees and Terijes for Girdees Chowra and Shandara. 5,490 Pattas were also written out and 1,342 enhancement notices and Istahars issued. There were also other works of a miscellaneous nature.

79. The work connected with the preparation of Pattas for Mekligunge, Mathabhanga, Dinhata and Lal Bazar had been finished by the close of 1892-93; those for Cooch Behar and Toofangunge were written out during the year of report. The number of Pattas prepared during the year was 5,490, which together with the 7,545 remaining undistributed in 1892-93 gave a total of 13,035 for distribution amongst the jotedars; of these 6,535 were distributed by the 31st March last. The number of cases for correction of Terij in which local enquiries were held was 95. Corrections ordered in 327 cases were made in the Settlement papers; this work is rather tedious and takes up a good deal of the Ameens' time, for a single order often involves the correction of the Chitta, Khatianee, Jummabundee and Terij of a jote. The number of Terijes distributed was 549. The papers of 5,448 jotes were made over to the Mahafez-khanah; before this could be done all alterations had to be duly attested under the existing orders of the Council; the Mahafez and his subordinates had to see that there were no omissions.

80. The preparation of the statements for the Completion Report was begun before, and those for Mekligunj, Mathabhanga and Lal Bazar finished. It was afterwards found that changes had to be made in them owing to the passing of orders in cases regarding correction of Terij. The statements for the remaining three Pergunnahs will therefore be completed hereafter.

81. The following principal works remained pending at the close of the year:—

(a.) Resettlement of Girdees Chowra and Shandara. As stated above notices were issued towards the end of the year.

(b.) Correction of settlement papers according to orders passed in cases. Many corrections were made during the year ; there were still many remaining to be done.

(c.) Preparation of statements for the Completion Report of Pergunahs Dinahata, Cooch Behar and Toofangunge.

(d.) Making over papers to Mahafezkhanah. About half the papers of Pergunahs Dinahata and Cooch Behar and those for the whole of Pergunah Toofangunge remain yet to be made over.

82. There were 61 cases relating to objection to classification pending from 1892-93. Of these 16 cases were enquired into by Babu Harendra Narain Choudhuri and 45 by Babu Hem Chandra Bhattacharjee, who had again been specially appointed during the year as a Sub-Naib Ahilkar for rendering assistance in this work. No case of this description was pending at the close of the year.

83. As in previous years the settlement of some khas and Paiwasti lands was concluded in the different Pergunnahs. The total increase in the revenue derived from the settlements thus made amounted to Rs. 1,177-3-5.

84. The following table shews the operations connected with the revision of the settlement of Mokararee, Dur-mokararee and rent-free holdings during the year under report:—

No. of Mokarari, Dur-Mokarari and rent-free Estates of which settlement was revised.	No. of jotes within the Mokarari &c, of which the settlement was revised.	Area in Bighas.	Former jumma.	Jumma assessed at the revised rates.	Increase.	Percentage of increase on the old jumma.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
14	50	3,141	1,628	2,172	544	33.41

85. The operations were confined to several small estates situated in all the Pergunnahs. The land-holders obtained a handsome increase, the percentage being 33.41. These estates evidently possess a good soil.

86. The number of cases instituted during the year was 287, which together with the 330 cases pending from the previous year, gave a total of 617 for disposal. Of these 539 were disposed of, leaving 78 pending at the close of the year. Of the cases disposed of, 127 were decided by Babu Raj Krishna Das and 332 by Babu Harendra Narain Choudhury; 80 cases were transferred to other Courts.

87. The work relating to the taking up of land for the Railway was nearly finished during the year. Reductions had to be given to all the tenants and under-tenants whose lands had been taken up; revised Terijes had to be prepared and distributed.

88. The subject of maintaining the settlement records was referred to in my last report. When His Honor Sir Charles Elliot, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, visited Cooch Behar in April 1893, he was pleased to ask me what I was going to do in connection with it, and to point out the difficulties experienced in Julpaiguri; I explained my views and stated that I wanted to see how the question was settled in Behar. Various minutes containing different views have been since published by high functionaries of Government; it is hoped that final orders will be soon issued.

89. Your Highness showed our settlement records to Sir Charles Elliott when he visited the Mahafezkhanah; our maps, chittas, khatianees and terijes were all seen. Plots shown in maps were compared with the entries in the chittas. With the object of doing the work connected with the new settlement as economically as possible we avoided the necessity of preparing new maps and chittas

by showing the changes, which had taken place since the first settlement, in supplementary chittas. Maps of the plots in which there had been changes were drawn in the column of remarks. The plan which we had thus to adopt for enforcing economy attracted the special attention of His Honor. All information regarding rates was given by us. Mr. P. Nolan, the Commissioner of the Rajshye Division, who was also present, saw our settlement papers. I was glad His Honor did not express disapproval of any thing after his inspection. Under his orders I made over to his Private Secretary a copy of my printed report dated the 4th September 1888, explaining the principles on which our settlement was concluded and the rates were fixed.

90. The services of Babu Raj Krishna Das in the Settlement Department have been repeatedly acknowledged. Your Highness was pleased to raise his pay to Rs. 225. I have already stated in another portion of my report how satisfactorily Babu Harendra Narain Chowdhuri has been doing his work.

SECTION III.—EXCISE REVENUE.

91. In my report for 1891-92 I remarked that the demand for 1890-91, amounting to Rs. 78,498-2-8, was the highest on record. The two following were not years of prosperity and there were decreases in the Excise Revenue. But when the settlements for the last year were made, there was keen competition amongst the Abkars and the result was that the current demand rose from Rs. 72,657-2-3 to Rs. 81,369-4-6. It exceeded even the demand for 1890-91 by Rs. 2,871-1-10. The arrears brought forward in the accounts amounted to Rs. 2,857-12-3; the total demand for the year was thus Rs. 84,227-0-9. Details are shewn in the statement of demands, collections and balances hereto appended.

92. The following table compares the result of collections for the last two years :—

Excisable articles.	Collections for 1892-93.	Collections for 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
Revenue derived from country spirit ...	24,213 5 9	28,845 14 3	4,632 8 6	.....
License-fees of Imported-liquor shops ...	292 0 0	295 0 0	3 0 0	.....
Duty on Ganja ...	15,067 0 6	19,029 13 0	3,962 12 6	.....
License-fees of Ganja shops ...	12,282 1 3	13,702 10 0	1,470 8 9	.....
Ditto of Opium shops ...	3,365 11 6	3,652 10 3	286 14 9	.....
Duty on Opium ...	15,720 0 0	15,240 0 0	.....	480 0 0
Duty on Imported spirits ...	1,253 1 0	1,293 6 0	40 5 0	.....
Miscellaneous collections ...	283 3 0	299 1 3	15 14 3	.....
TOTAL ...	72,426 7 0	82,358 6 9	10,411 15 9	480 0 0

The total collections amounted to Rs. 82,358-6-9 against Rs. 72,426-7-0 of the previous year, shewing a net increase of Rs. 9,931-15-9. They also exceeded the average collections of the 5 previous years by Rs. 12,056-13-5. Causes of increase and decrease are explained below:—

93. *Country Spirit.*—Owing to the competition amongst the Abkars referred to above, the jumma rose from Rs. 24,134-5-0 to Rs. 28,794-8-0. There was an arrear demand of Rs. 567-14-3; the total demand was therefore Rs. 29,362-6-3, of which Rs. 28,845-14-3 was collected. The balance shewn at the close of the year was Rs. 516-8. The number of out-stills continued to be 18; all applications for opening new out-stills were rejected. This policy has always been followed by us. The Excise Officer is strongly of opinion that the increase in the number of out-stills increases drunkenness. I quote the following remarks from his report, as I fully agree with the view to which they give expression:—

“For the sake of revenue poor and ignorant people of this State should not be taught and encouraged to contract a taste for and habit of drinking country or any other spirit.”

94. The price of a quart bottle of country spirit remained as high as before; it varied from 12 annas to Re. 1-4 and the best spirit distilled was 29° under proof. The monthly taxes being high the farmers could not make the prices low. It is reported that for the above reasons there was no perceptible increase in consumption. The year being a good one the quantities of country liquor sold must have been some what larger.

95. *Imported spirit.*—There were six licensed shops in the State for the sale of imported liquor, four of which were situated in the town of Cooch Behar and the remaining two in the Sub-division of Mekligunj. The number of bottles of European spirits imported rose slightly from 3341½ in 1892-93 to 3449 during the year under report, shewing an increase of 107½ bottles.

96. *Ganja.*—The consumption of Ganja rose from 70 mds. 36 srs. 10 chs. to 74 mds. 31 srs. 1 ch. during the last year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 3,962-12-6 in the collection of duty on the drug. In my last report I stated how there was a decrease of more than 7 maunds in consumption during 1892-93. The whole of this decrease was not made up during the following year. There was thus no real increase in consumption. Owing to the favorable character of the year the full decrease did not continue. As compared with 1892-93 there was an increase of Rs. 1,470-8-9 in license-fees, which was partly due to increase obtained by the settlement of the shops and partly to a portion of the balance shewn at the close of the previous year being realised during the year of report. The current demand amounted to Rs. 12,764-14, which was fully realised.

97. *Opium.*—There was a slight decrease of 16 seers in the consumption of opium. This decrease, which caused a decrease of Rs. 480 in the collection of duty, is attributed to the retail price of opium having been raised by the vendors, who took leases of opium shops at increased jummas. This circumstance also accounts for the increase of Rs. 286-14-9 under license-fees.

98. Twenty-six persons were sent up for trial for breach of Abkari laws against 16 of the previous year; 24 out of these were convicted and 2 acquitted. It is satisfactory there has been greater activity in the matter.

99. The questions set by the Hemp Drugs Commission in connection with the enquiries held by them in India were received through Your Highness' office and duly answered.

100. The Excise Officer inspected many of the principal excise shops situated in different parts of the State. He also submitted a report after visiting the Mekligunge Excise office.

101. Babu Krishnadhan Banerjee has been performing his duties satisfactorily.

SECTION IV.—TREASURY AND STAMP REVENUE.

102. The charge of the Treasury rested with Kumar Rangila Narayan up to the 28th August, and with Babu Raj Krishna Das during the remaining portion of the year.

103. The year commenced with a cash balance of Rs. 6,58,293 and the closing balance was Rs. 7,10,920, out of which Rs. 2,11,863 belonged to Government. Besides the accounts submitted to the State Audit Office, the Treasury sent in regularly all statements regarding Government money to the Accountant-General of Bengal.

104. The value of Stamps of all sorts sold during the year was Rs. 1,58,075 inclusive of fines &c.; deducting Rs. 4,669 on account of commission, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 1,53,406.

105. The following table shews the fluctuations in the stamp revenue for the last two years.

				1892-93.		1893-94.
Judicial stamps	...	...		92,172	6 0	89,485 12 0
Documentary ditto	...	...		27,284	0 0	25,932 12 0
Court-fee ditto	...	...		36,120	6 0	34,738 2 0
Copying-fee ditto	...	...		2,603	11 0	2,473 8 0
Cartridge papers	...	...		638	13 3	712 5 0
Total				1,58,819	4 3	1,53,342 7 0

106. It will be observed that exclusive of Rs. 64 on account of fines &c., the collections, amounting to Rs. 1,53,342-7 during the year under report, fell short of those for the previous year by Rs. 5,476-13-3. Excepting cartridge papers there has been a decrease under every head. This decrease is partly due to decrease in cases disposed of by Revenue Courts. I have already stated in another section of my report why there was a decrease in these cases. The year being a prosperous one there was also a decrease in the number of transactions necessitating the execution of deeds. The gradual closing of the settlement work must have also decreased the receipts from stamps. A statement shewing details under each head is hereto appended.

107. The outstanding bills of Your Highness continued to be paid by the Treasury. The amount originally budgeted for this purpose was Rs. 1,50,000, to which was added a further grant of Rs. 26,000 sanctioned by Your Highness on my representation, making up a total of Rs. 1,76,000, of which Rs. 1,75,147 was paid.

108. Both Kumar Rangila Narayan and Babu Raj Krishna Das performed their Treasury duties carefully. Accountant Babu Sidheswar Ghose has been working faithfully and zealously.

SECTION V.—OFFICES AT THE RAJBAREE.

109. The total amount drawn by the Duar Mukhtear during the year under report on account of allowances &c., was Rs. 76,464 against Rs. 72,868 of the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs. 3,596. This increase was due to increases of allowances granted to the sons of the late Kumars Birendra Narayan and Kulindra Narayan and also to certain new allowances being sanctioned during the year. The amount disbursed by the Toshakhanah was Rs. 10,515 and that by the Dharmadhakha Sherista Rs. 29,128. Owing to the construction of a pucca house for the Rajmata Deo Aye Devati a large number of kutcha houses belonging to her Andar had to be removed and put up on new sites. Your Highness was pleased to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 900 for the purpose. It was thought that with the construction of the pucca house the number of kutcha houses in the Andar would be considerably reduced; this, however, has not been the case. The Duar Bukshi had to spend Rs. 2,660 on original works and Rs. 1,231 on repairs. Inclusive of pay of establishment and contingencies the total amount disbursed by the Bukshikhanah during the year of report amounted to Rs. 6,955.

110. In my last report I stated how Maharajkumar Raj Rajendra Narayan had been admitted into the Mayo College, Ajmere, and placed under the guardianship of Colonel William Loch, Principal of that institution. He joined the College in the 4th class and was, within a short time, promoted to the 3rd class. The curriculum of studies pursued in this latter class is given below:—

I. ENGLISH—Text Book—

Orient Reader, No. IV.—(Selected subjects.)

Poetry.—College Book (Selected subjects.)

Grammar.—Manual of Grammar, pages 1 to 64.

Translation.—Stapley's Graduated Translation.

Exercises.—Part II (Selected Exercises.)

II. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE—

Text Book.—Paul Berts.

First Year of Scientific Knowledge.—(Pages 1 to 128 with certain omissions.)

III. Second Language.—Bengali.

IV. MATHEMATICS—Arithmetic, *Bernard Smith's*.—Pages 116 to 141, omitting problems in Decimals.

V. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY—

Indian History.—Wheeler's Tales from Indian History, pages 1 to 44.

Epitome of Wheeler's tales from Indian History.—Pages 14 to 32.

Map drawing.—India and Asia.

111. The second language taught in the 3rd class was Sanscrit. Your Highness however wished that the Maharajkumar should read Bengali; a tutor was therefore specially appointed for this purpose Mr. B. C. Ghose was also employed as his private tutor. From the progress report for the year under report received from Colonel Loch, it appears that the conduct of the Maharajkumar both in and out of the college was very satisfactory and that he obtained the 1st prize in poetry recitations and a good conduct medal. Since the close of the year Your Highness has been pleased to remove him from the Mayo College and take him to England with the object of giving him an English education.

112. During the year of report the principal domestic event was the birth of the third Maharajkumari, which took place at the Woodlands, Alipore, Calcutta, on the 7th March 1894. All the offices were closed for the occasion and alms distributed to the poor.

113. Another important event was the visit of His Honor Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to Cooch Behar on the 16th April 1893. I had the honor of receiving him at the Gitalda Railway Station. He left this on the 18th.

114. The opening of an Ayurvedic Dispensary in the town of Cooch Behar also deserves special mention. The custom of distributing native medicines free of cost had always prevailed here, as in other Courts. A proposal for establishing a regular dispensary and appointing a promising young man, named Biraja Charan Sen, as the Rajbari Kaviraj, was, on my recommendation, sanctioned by Your Highness. The dispensary was opened on the 1st August 1893. It appears that within the short time, for which the institution has been in existence, it has already become popular amongst all classes of Your Highness' subjects. The total number of persons, who attended the Dispensary up to the close of the last year, was 4,196, the same person coming on two successive days being counted as 2. There was a large number of persons in the town whom the Kaviraj saw in their houses and gave the necessary medicines.

115. All the members of Your Highness' family, living in the town of Cooch Behar, kept good health during the year of report.

116. Your Highness left this for Simla on the 22nd June and Her Highness the Maharani for Darjeeling on the 17th idem. Your Highness returned to your capital on the 2nd April 1894.

117. All the ceremonies and periodical pujahs were duly performed. The Poonneah Durbar was held on the 8th May.

118. The number of persons fed at the Anandamoyi Dharmasala during the year under report was 5,891 against 5,665 of the previous year, shewing an increase of 226 persons.

119. Babu Chandra Kamal Lahiri continues to discharge his duties creditably.

SECTION VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

120. *Benares.*—On my bringing to Your Highness' notice the satisfactory manner in which Babu Shyama Charan Sanyal, Benares State Agent, had been discharging his duties, his pay was raised to Rs. 50. He disbursed Rs. 12,814-2 on account of allowances and of expenses for the Thakurbaries during the year.

121. Amongst the ladies of the Palace residing in Benares, Gouri Priya Aye, ordinarily known as the Assami Aye, died in November. She belonged to the Andar of Maharajah Harendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur. Rs. 300 was sanctioned for her Sradh. Parameswari Aye, a lady belonging to the Andar of Maharajah Shibendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, retired to Benares last year. Your Highness was pleased to raise her allowance to Rs. 25.

122 I referred in my last report to the proposal of selling some of the old houses in Benares. One of these (Shitalkhuchi Aye's Bari) was sold during the year, and another was reserved under Your Highness' orders for the use of old Brahmins and others retiring to the holy city. Rs. 5,933 has been sanctioned for repairing some of the houses; the work will be done this year.

123. *Bunders.*—I visited Haldibari in February last. All the land acquired two years ago to the west of the Railway Line had been occupied; shops had been opened on the sides of the Emigration and the Manickgunge Road, as originally settled. Two new native firms had opened. I found more land was wanted. Messrs. Ralli Brothers were extending their business. The tank dug was not sufficiently deep, and the water in it was not good.

124. The collections on account of tax on jute carts are made at Haldibari by a Tehsildar under the supervision of the Naib Ahilkar of Mekhligunge. Officers are specially deputed during the busy jute season to exercise necessary check. Peons are kept on different roads to see that no empty carts, not protected by cheques issued by the Tehsildar, can leave the Bunder. Printed cheque-books are supplied by the Naib Ahilkar and a cheque is given by the Tehsildar to a cart-man as soon as he pays his tax. The cart-men are unwilling to pay the tax until they have sold their jute and received the price from the firms. Purchases are not generally effected till the evening and prices are often paid in the night.

In the height of the jute season the Tehsildar has to collect the tax and issue cheques till a late hour in the night; this makes the work difficult. The Naib Ahilkar has been trying to collect the tax before the sale of the jute; it remains to be seen how far the experiment will prove successful.

125. The out-turn of jute was good last year and the trade was brisk. The quantity brought to the Hat is estimated at 4,64,410 against 3,86,800 maunds of the previous year, shewing an increase of 77,610 maunds. This increase served to raise the tax collected on jute carts from Rs. 4,835 to Rs. 5,811-12. There was an increase of about Rs. 100 in the cost of establishment entertained at the Hat, the total expenditure being Rs. 749-11-11 against Rs. 649-4-8. This increase is due to the entertainment of an additional sweeper and of some temporary peons during the jute season.

126. I also visited the old Changrabandha Hat during my cold weather tour. Though not as large as the Chowrahat or the Dewangunge Hat, this is the third Hat in size in the State and its jumma is Rs. 1,800. Owing to the development of trade, caused by the opening of the tea-gardens in the Duars, the Changrabandha Hat has flourished during the last few years. Rice, vegetables, pigeons, goats and other articles are taken to the Duars from here.

127. The opening of the State Railway has enhanced the importance of the Chowrahat Bunder. A European firm has already opened business near the Railway station here. During my cold weather tour I considered the practicability of connecting Bhurungamari, an important centre of trade in the District of Rungpur on the right bank of the Kaljani, with Chowrahat and submitted a report to Your Highness. My proposal has already been sanctioned. The Government authorities have agreed to extend the road we may construct as far as Kaligunge, on the frontier, to Bhurungamari. When this is done it is expected that all the jute trade, which is in the hands of the Bhurungamari Mahajuns, will pass through Chowrahat. The quantity of jute, brought to Chowrahat last year, may be roughly estimated at a lac of maunds. There is also a Bunder at Dewanhat on the line of the Cooch Behar State Railway. The European firm at Chowrahat has already asked for land at this place.

128. *Fairs.*—The Haldibari fair was held as usual in December. The total number of shops opened at the fair was 382 and the collections on account of tax amounted to Rs. 891 against Rs. 558 of the previous year. The Naib Ahilkar of Mekhlignun estimates the value of things actually sold at Rs. 88,250. The value of things sold at the Dinhata fair was Rs. 55,596 against Rs. 31,247 of the previous year and the receipts amounted to Rs. 504 against Rs. 334. The fairs at Shitalkhuchi, Gadadhur and Fulbari were held on the dates fixed. The Fulbari Mela, which was inaugurated during the previous year, has proved successful.

129. *Cooch Behar Town.*—The Land Revenue collections of the town amounted to Rs. 13,299 against Rs. 14,032 of the previous year, shewing a decrease Rs. 733. A small portion of the decrease is due to the fact of a large quantity of land having been taken up for the Narendra Narayan Park; the principal reason for the decrease is, however, the falling off in the collections at the daily Hat. This matter has been under consideration. The total amount of loans granted to people to enable them to build houses with non-inflammable materials was Rs. 8,950 against Rs. 7,050 of the previous year.

130. *The Pooneah Exhibition Mela.*—One of the most important events of the year was the exhibition held in the Town of Cooch Behar on the occasion of the Pooneah. An agricultural exhibition was held at Cooch Behar in 1883 when Your Highness assumed charge of the State. In order that our ryots might derive practical instruction by seeing the produce and implements of agriculture &c. of other places, and we might see in one place what things were grown in Cooch Behar, a proposal for holding an exhibition at the time of the celebration of the Pooneah was submitted in March 1893. Your Highness was pleased to sanction the proposal. A Central Committee was then appointed at Cooch Behar with Branch Committees at the Sub-divisional stations. A list of articles to be exhibited was prepared and a thousand copies of it with Bengali prospectuses circulated in the State as well as in the neighbouring British

Districts. The exhibition was held in the Jenkins' School house and also on the grounds attached to it. The Central Committee has already submitted a full report on the exhibition. The following extract from this report deals with the exhibits:—

"The following is a short narrative of the exhibits shewn:—The quadrangle presented an unique sight; in the front there were 40 different sorts of machines, some crushing sugar-cane, others grinding corn, some powdering wheat and husking rice, others churning milk. The weaving machine, the potter's shop and the electro-plating were equally attractive. On the other side of the machines, were arranged various fruit-grafts and on the intervening spare grounds were placed some 10 different sorts of ploughs of Native and European make. In the large hall were shewn the methods and appliances of rearing the cocoon, extracting the silk, driving the shuttle, weaving the linen and plying the needle. In front of this hall was the stall for livestock—cows, bullocks, calves, goats, peacocks, capons, cocks, hens and other wild and domestic animals. But the specimen of cattle displayed were not as good as could be desired, and special care should be taken in collecting the best specimens in the next Exhibition.

In the main building were arranged some 112 kinds of Haimanti, 43 kinds of Bitri paddy and 19 sorts of tobacco and other agricultural products; but the local agricultural products were not as fully represented as had been expected.

In one room was displayed a splendid assortment of silk, muslin, brocade, kinkhan, *endee*, jewellery and ivory works. The ivory image of the Goddess Durga, the Benares jhool, the Dacca muslin, the Assam *endees* and the silver filigree works attracted general attention.

The show of the Dacca silver works and the Murshidabad silk fabrics, side by side with the local silver work and the *endee* clothes, presented great contrast.

Several fine and interesting articles were displayed by amateurs. The photos by Babu Satish Chandra Mustafi, the gold fish by Babu Suresh Chandra Mustafi, the grains and furniture by the Jail, the wells, fences and machines by the Public Works Department, the plants by Kumar Jotindra Narayan and the textile-fabrics by Babu Bama Charan Neogi were all good and creditable.

An interesting collection of medical plants were made by Babu Chandra Kamal Lahiri.

The Agricultural Department of the Bengal Government sent some of the best samples of wheat, barley, cotton and potatoe.

Some foreign fruits displayed by Messrs D. Mukerjee and others were excellent.

In another hall was exhibited a medley of manufactured articles, such as earthen, wooden and bamboo works, ivory articles &c.

Your Highness having expressed a wish that rich jotedars should be prevailed upon to purchase some of the useful machines even by the offer of some help from the State, 15 machines of the value of Rs. 1,750 were sold.

The total sale proceeds amounted to about Rs. 4,000."

131. The ceremony held for opening the exhibition on the 9th May 1893 was very imposing. All the officials and principal jotedars and mahajuns were present. The Superintendent of the State and myself explained the objects of the Exhibition to the people and Your Highness was graciously pleased to deliver the following address:—

"It affords me very great pleasure to see so many of my Jotedars here this morning, the more so as it will give them an opportunity of observing how far behind-hand and dogged they are in their opinion as regards agricultural matters. Mr. Lewis and the Dewan have already told you the objects of this Exhibition. The Dewan has specially most thoroughly explained them to you in his able address. The object of improvement of agriculture has engaged my attention for a long time, but owing to difficulties, which had to be contended with at the outset, the results attained have not hitherto been very satisfactory. Experimental farms and tobacco-curing were started during my minority, but neither proved successful. I attribute the failure firstly, to the want of sufficient capital invested for the purpose, secondly, to the want of proper supervision by the governing authorities and thirdly, to the want of confidence in the men who were entrusted with the management of the farms. By this I do not mean to say that I am ungrateful to the Government for what was done during the long years of my minority, but I am only pointing out the erroneous theory of trying to make tobacco &c a paying concern with only a small capital to start with. However that may be, I trust that my officers will persevere in their attempts to improve the general condition of agriculture and of the people. I am sure their efforts will eventually be crowned with success. The future of tobacco and jute trade in this State is very promising. Both these valuable crops as well as mustard-seed are extensively grown here and it is my firm conviction that were proper steps taken and enough capital laid out, all these produces could be made instrumental in making the State and the people much richer than they are at the present moment. I have always thought it such a pity that there are practically no enterprising men in my country, and that capital or rather money, made in local

trade and manufacture, instead of enriching my people, goes to the pockets of out-fitters. You have only to turn your eyes to Haldibari to understand what I mean. The new Railway will open up to the south and south-eastern parts of my State and the object I had in view when I decided to construct the line was to give a fresh impetus to the trade of the country and thereby secure the prosperity and the welfare of my people.

I am told on good authority that mulberry trees will grow here and it will not be difficult to breed silk-worms. This will open up a new trade for the people. This subject appears to me to be well deserving of attention. The people of this country have great aptitude for making rough silk fabrics called *Endee*, and if silk-worms can be bred here as well, I see no reason why in the course of a few years we should not rival Murshidabad and Berhampore, always provided that this manufacture of silk be taken up in earnest and there be found men with enterprising enough spirit in them, belonging to my State, who are willing to risk a certain amount of their capital towards the development of sericulture. I would earnestly draw the attention of the Zemindars and Jotedars to this subject, assuring them that every facility will be afforded them by the State should they elect to start on the venture. I would also draw their attention generally to the very able speech of the Dewan, who has most cleverly explained the advantages to be derived from adopting better methods of agriculture and how your material prosperity can be improved in a hundred different ways, if you will only carry out his suggestions.

I now declare the exhibition open and take this opportunity to publicly thank Mr. Lewis and the Dewan and other officers and gentlemen connected with the exhibition for making the show the success it is."

132. The people were very happy they had an opportunity of hearing from Your Highness' lips what great interest you took in their welfare. Your Highness intends to grant such opportunities to them periodically. 5,000 people must have been present when the exhibition was declared open. The exhibition was closed on the 13th May. It is estimated that above 40,000 people visited it. The total amount spent was Rs. 2,832-8-2, of which Rs. 641 was on account of prizes awarded to the exhibitors. Steps were taken to make the Exhibition useful in more ways than one. The condition of cattle is deplorable in this State; they are generally weak and emaciated and thousands of them fall victims to diseases every year. A pamphlet on the treatment of cattle-diseases was therefore compiled and printed for the occasion and a thousand copies of this pamphlet, as well as some leaflets on the cultivation of sugar-cane, date, *man kachu* (Arum Indicum) and other agricultural products were freely circulated amongst spectators; Dr. Durga Das Gupta rendered the Exhibition Committee much assistance in the preparation of the pamphlet. Under the orders of Your Highness Babu Mohendra Nath Adhikary, a native of Cooch Behar, at present employed as one of our Canoongoes, read his essay on agriculture at the meeting held in connection with the opening of the Exhibition. The want of good fruits was very much felt in the State. A large number of grafts was therefore procured on the occasion and distributed. I am sure the Exhibition awakened interest in many useful things amongst Your Highness' subjects and they derived much useful knowledge.

133. *Disputes relating to the boundary near Mogulhat.*—Nothing particular was done in connection with this matter during the last year. I submitted a report explaining fully how according to Mr. Price's survey the State would be dispossessed of three pieces of land measuring about 255 Bighas, which had always been owned by our ryots as appertaining to Talooks Bhoram Paiwasti and Jari Dhurla Nadi. A Sub-Deputy Collector of Government has since visited the lands. The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

134. *Frontier Hats.*—When the Duars belonged to the Bhuteas and they were covered over with jungle in many places, the people then obtained their supplies mostly from Cooch Behar; all the important Hats near the frontier then belonged to the State. During the time the Duars have belonged to Government, the officers in charge of them have been trying to establish Hats near the frontier within their jurisdiction. Our large Hat at Patlakhawa has ceased to exist owing to the establishment of the Sili-Torsa Hat in British territory. The Gumanir Hat is not now half as large as it used to be.

135. The Changrabanda Hat in Pergunah Mathabhanga owed its abolition to the flourishing condition of the Falakata Hat. An attempt has been made to establish a rival Hat at Bakribari; if this succeed our Moranga Hat will decline.

136. Some time ago some of the ryots of the State, who used to go to the Falakata Hat, were insulted at that Hat and they applied for permission to revive the old Changrabandha Hat. As they were in earnest their application was granted and the Hat re-established in the beginning of 1893. This injured the Falakata Hat to a certain extent, and the Sub-divisional Officer of the Alipur Duars suggested that the Nutan Changrabandha Hat might be held on days different from those for the Falakata Hat. We found, however, that this could not be done without injuring other Hats in the State, and that the days now fixed for our Hat were the same as those on which it used to be held before. Your Highness could not therefore accept the above suggestion. Reports were received from time to time of oppressions being committed on our ryots as well as on those living in the Duars. I impressed on the Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga the necessity of strictly observing the policy of non-interference and of allowing people to choose their own markets. The Sub-divisional Officer of the Alipur Duars agreed with me in this view. The Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri also expressed an earnest hope that some amicable arrangement might be made as regards the frontier Hats and asked the Sub-divisional Officer of the Duars to consult me in the matter. The Sub-divisional Officer accordingly saw me and the following arrangements were mutually agreed upon by us :—

- (1.) Tolls were to be introduced simultaneously at the Changrabanda and Falakata Hats.
- (2.) The rates were to be the same as those prevailing in the State. These rates are much lower than those in the Alipur Duars.
- (3.) Full Cooch Behar rates were to be levied at the Bakribari Hat in the Duars and at the Moranga Hat in Mathabhanga.
- (4.) If the Bakribari Hat was to continue no objection was to be raised to the revival of the Patlakhawa Hat in the State, the days fixed being other than those for the Sili-Torsa Hat in the Duars.
- (5.) No frontier Hat was to be established without mutual consent, a Hat situated at a distance of 4 miles from the frontier being considered as a frontier Hat.

The above arrangements have been already approved by Your Highness. It is hoped that all grounds of complaint will now disappear.

137. *Works of public utility undertaken by private individuals.*—Babu Tarini Charan Chuckerbutty of Katamari, the holder of the largest Mokarari Mehal in the State, liberally paid Rs. 3,000 as aid for the construction of the road to Shibpur Bowrah which would pass through Katamari. This road would open up the south-western portion of Pergunnah Cooch Behar and would shorten the distance between Shitalkhuchi and the town. It will also be an excellent feeder road.

138. Under this head may also be mentioned the tank dug in Talook Khagrabari, at a short distance from the Emigration Road, with the money specially given for the purpose by the late Babu Kashi Kant Talukdar of Cooch Behar. Aula Ram Shah and Durga Prosad Shah of Khagrabari also deposited Rs. 3,000 for a tank to be dug on the side of the Emigration Road near the 4th mile-post. Ganga Bishen Patwar, the well-known farmer of Abkary Mehals, showed his public spirit by undertaking to dig a tank within a short distance from the Dak Bungalow, where a village was being established. All these works had not been completed when the year closed. I shall deal more fully with them in my next report.

139. Shukaru Das of Dhumerkhata quietly constructed 2 miles of road at a cost of Rs. 1,000 with the object of joining Shitai Hat with Daikhawa Hat in Rungpore. He is ready to spend some more money for completing the work.

140. Braja Das Bairagi of Latkobari deposited Rs. 150 with the object of having a pucca well constructed near the Latkobari Hat. His offer was accepted. Babu Man Mohan Bakshi paid Rs. 100 for the same purpose. Babu Satish

Chandra and Suresh Chandra Mustafi of Gobrachara gave the bricks required ; so a good well has been nearly completed at Latkobari.

141. *Cooch Behar State Railway.*—The opening of the Cooch Behar State Railway during the year under report marks an important epoch in the history of Cooch Behar. For different reasons the line could not be completed within the period originally fixed. There was also delay in getting the rolling stock from England. Your Highness was pleased to accept our suggestion of having the line managed by the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and the post of the Engineer-in-charge, Cooch Behar State Railway, was abolished. The line was opened for goods traffic from the 15th September 1893; but it could not be opened for passenger traffic till the 1st March 1894. Your Highness has set apart a lac out of the Settlement increase for the repayment of the loan taken from Government for the construction of the Railway, and has thus shewn to your subjects how ready you always are to undertake, with the money collected from them, works calculated to do them good. They are already beginning to see how the Railway will facilitate trade and increase their prosperity.

142. The eastern portion of Pergunnah Dinhata has not been in a prosperous condition. Now that the Railway has opened and a road is about to be constructed for joining Chowra Hat with Bhurungamari, the value of land is sure to increase in that tract. Balarampur has been connected with Dewan Hat by a feeder road. I have already referred to the construction of the road from Torsa to Katamari and Shibpore Bowrah. The new road to Patlakhawa will also be an important feeder. Besides these many tracks have been lately opened. The traffic on our line is sure to increase.

I have the honor to be,

YOUR HIGHNESS'

Most obedient and humble servant,

CALICA DOSS DUTT,

Dewan of Cooch Behar.

MALCUTCHERY No. I.—Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Land Revenue (Mal) for the year 1893-94.

Name of Mahal.	DEMANDS.		COLLECTIONS.		REMISSIONS.		BALANCES.		PAID IN EXCESS.	
	Present year	Previous year.	Present year.	Previous year.	Present year.	Previous year.	Present year.	Previous year.	Present year.	Previous year.
	TOTAL.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.	
Reates permanent-ly settled	Ra. A. P. 7,218 10 8	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P. 7,328 2 11	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	R. A. P.
Reates not permanent-ly settled	10,84,084 1 0	8,12,944 14 7	13,87,028 18 7	1,54,753 9 7	3,942 8 10	31,170 15 5	35,113 8 3	1,55,403 9 4	1,27,180 10 9	5,088 0 4
TOTAL	10,91,402 11 5	8,12,944 14 7	14,04,547 10 0	1,54,753 9 7	3,942 8 10	31,170 15 5	35,113 8 3	1,55,403 9 4	1,27,180 10 9	5,088 0 4
Syrat Mahals	64,406 12 11	49,256 10 1	1,13,763 7 0	13,182 11 2	891 12 0	8,497 8 3	9,389 4 3	13,993 13 6	27,577 8 6	41,674 6 0
GRAND TOTAL	11,55,809 8 4	8,62,201 8 8	15,18,311 1 0	1,67,936 4 9	4,834 4 10	39,668 7 8	44,502 12 6	1,49,400 6 10	1,54,858 3 3	5,879 6 8

(a.)—The current demand for the year is Rs. 11,55,809-8-4 against Rs. 11,11,000-14-9 of the previous year. The gross increase amounts to Rs. 57,438-4-7 and the decrease to Rs. 12,529-11-0. The net increase thus amounts to Rs. 44,908-5-7. Details are given below :—

INCREASE.

	Ra. A. P.
Increase due to the re-settlement of the State	43,297 12 10
Increase attributable to re-settlement of jotes relinquished in previous years	863 1 8
Ditto resumed (made Khast) in previous years	4,897 9 4
Ditto re-settlement of unassessed lands and to other causes	660 1 11
Increase obtained by the re-settlement of Syrat mahals	6,179 14 10
Total	57,438 4 7

DECREASE.

	Ra. A. P.
Decrease due to revision of Settlement papers	438 6 1
Ditto on account of jotes formally relinquished from the beginning of 1893-94	591 14 0
Ditto due chiefly to cancellation of leases and partly to reduction of Jumsas for various reasons, as explained in the statements of reductions and remissions.	5,357 9 1
Ditto to settlement of Syrat Mahals	6,354 13 10

(b.)—Total balance shown as due at the close of previous year	2,55,289 13 6
While the arrears brought forward in this statement amounts to	2,62,801 8 8
There is thus a net increase of Rs—	6,361 11 2

(c.)—The total collections include excess payments (Fasil), which form no part of the demand. These payments should therefore be deducted from the collections in order to strike the balance correctly.
(d.)—Vid. Council Nos. 484 and 194 dated the 2nd June 1893, and the 10th May 1894 respectively.
(e.)—Detailed explanations about the balance due, out of the total demand, are given in the Report.

TOTAL ... 18639 11 0

CALICA DOSS DUTT,
Deewan of Cooh Behar.

MALCUTCHERY No. II.—Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Land Revenue (Debutter) for the year 1893-94.

NAME OF MEEHAL.	DEMANDS.		COLLECTIONS.		REMISSIONS.		BALANCES.			PAID IN EXCESS.	
	Present year.	Previous year.	TOTAL.	Present year.	Previous year.	TOTAL.	Present year.	Previous year.	TOTAL.	Present year.	Previous year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Estates permanently settled	40 3 5	.....	40 3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Estates not permanently settled	1,01,074 13 0	37,131 5 0	1,38,206 2 0	88,456 12 3	14,894 10 3	1,03,351 6 6	1,607 11 11	4,160 15 11	5,768 11 10	12,175 3 6	18,083 10 7
• TOTAL	1,01,115 0 5	37,131 5 0	1,38,246 5 5	88,496 15 8	14,894 10 3	1,03,391 9 11	1,607 11 11	4,160 15 11	5,768 11 10	12,175 3 6	18,083 10 7
Syrat Mchals	2,765 4 7	5,624 5 5	8,389 10 0	2,748 12 9	1,601 15 9	4,350 12 6	.....	743 6 6	743 6 6	529 15 8	3,388 17 2
GRAND TOTAL	1,04,380 5 0	42,755 10 5	1,47,135 15 5	91,245 12 5	16,506 10 0	1,07,751 6 5	1,607 11 11	4,904 6 5	6,512 2 4	12,705 3 2	21,472 9 9

EXPLANATIONS.

(a) The current demand for the year is Rs. 1,04,380-5 against Rs. 1,01,612-7-9 of the previous year. The gross increase amounts to Rs. 2,767-11-7 and the decrease to Rs. 1,016-14-4. The net increase thus amounts to Rs. 1,750-12-3. Details are given below:—

INCREASE.

	Rs. A. P.
Increase attributable to the re-settlement of the State	2,891 13 5
Ditto of jots relinquished in previous years	20 0 11
Ditto resumed (made khas) in previous years	569 0 8
Ditto of unassessed lands and to other causes	19 14 9
Ditto obtained by re-settlement of Syrat Mchals	255 13 10
Total	3,776 11 7

(b) Total balance shown as due at the close of the previous year

While the arrears brought forward in this Statement amount to

42,692 6 1	42,768 10 5
------------	-------------

There is thus a net increase of Rs. 143 4 4

DECREASE.

	Rs. A. P.
Decrease due to revision of Settlement papers
Ditto on account of jots formally relinquished from the beginning of 1893-94
Ditto due chiefly to cancellation of leases and partly to reduction of jummas for various reasons
as explained in the detailed statements of reductions and remissions
Ditto re-settlement of Syrat Mchals
Total	1,016 14 4

(c) The total collections include excess payments (Paid), which form no part of the demand. These payments should therefore be deducted from the collections in order to strike the balance correctly.

(d) Vide Council Nos. 44 & 154 of the 2nd June 1893 and 10th May 1894 respectively.

(e) Detailed explanations about the balances due out of the total demand are given in the report

CALICA DOSS DUTT,
Dewan of Cooch Behar.

MALCUTCHERY.—Statement shewing the number of cases instituted and decided during the year 1893-94.

[illegible]

CALICA DOSS DUTT,
Devan of Cooch Behar.

Statement of Demands, Collections, Remissions and Balances of Excise Revenue for the year 1893-94.

EXCISABLE ARTICLES.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.			REMISSIONS.	BALANCES.		
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.
Tax on Out-still shops of country spirit...	Rs. A. P. 28,794 8 0	Rs. A. P. 567 14 3	Rs. A. P. 29,362 6 3	Rs. A. P. 28,794 8 0	Rs. A. P. 51 6 3	Rs. A. P. 28,845 14 3	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 516 8 0	Rs. A. P. 516 8 0
License-fees of Imported-liquor shops ...	295 0 0	.....	295 0 0	295 0 0	.....	295 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duty on Ganja ...	19,029 13 0	.....	19,029 13 0	19,029 13 0	.....	19,029 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
License-fees of Ganja shops ...	12,764 14 0	2,289 14 0	15,054 12 0	12,764 14 0	937 12 0	13,702 10 0	.....	.....	1,352 2 0	1,352 2 0
Ditto of Opium shops ...	3,652 10 3	.....	3,652 10 3	3,652 10 3	.....	3,652 10 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duty on Opium ...	15,240 0 0	.....	15,240 0 0	15,240 0 0	.....	15,240 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous collections ...	299 1 3	.....	299 1 3	299 1 3	.....	299 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duty on Imported spirit ...	1,293 6 0	.....	1,293 6 0	1,293 6 0	.....	1,293 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	81,369 4 6	2,857 12 3	84,227 0 9	81,369 4 6	989 2 3	82,358 6 9	.....	.....	1,868 10 0	1,868 10 0

CALICA DASS DUTT,
Deputy of Cooch Behar.

Statement of Stamp Revenue of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1893-94.

From what Sub-division.	JUDICIAL STAMPS.		DOCUMENTARY STAMPS.		COURT-FEE STAMPS.		COPYING-FEE STAMPS.		Total stamps.	Commission to Vendors.	Net amount.	CARTRIDGE PAPERS.			Duty on unstamped paper.	Fines and penalties.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Sold with commission.	Sold without commission.	Sold with commission.	Sold without commission.	Sold with commission.	Sold without commission.	Total of Cartridge papers.	Commission to Vendors.				Net amount.					
									Rs.	A. P.	Rs.		A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Budder Office ...	39,550 0 0	2,937 8 0	8,375 0 0	252 0 0	15,350 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0	57,764 8 0	1,937 4 0	65,822 4 0	457 0 0	29 3 0	437 13 0	50 14 0	13 0 0	68,928 15 0
Dinkata ...	19,725 0 0	.....	5,375 0 0	.....	8,900 0 0	.....	550 0 0	34,450 0 0	1,033 8 0	33,416 8 0	131 4 0	7 14 0	123 6 0	.....	.....	33,539 14 0
Methakhanga...	18,225 0 0	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	7,775 0 0	.....	518 12 0	34,618 12 0	1,038 9 0	33,580 3 0	82 15 6	5 2 6	77 13 0	.....	.....	33,658 0 0
Methliganj ...	11,525 0 0	.....	4,225 0 0	.....	4,387 8 0	.....	281 4 0	20,418 12 0	612 7 0	19,806 5 0	78 1 0	4 12 0	73 5 0	.....	.....	19,879 10 0
Total ...	89,025 0 0	2,937 8 0	16,475 0 0	252 0 0	35,812 8 0	.....	2,550 0 0	1,57,252 0 0	4,621 12 0	1,52,630 4 0	759 4 6	15 6	6712 5 0	50 14 0	13 0 0	1,53,406 2 0

CALICA DOSS DUTT,
Deputy of Cooch Behar.

No.

Babu JADUB CHANDRA CHUCKERBUTTY,

Civil and Sessions Judge, Cooch Behar.

To

THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE COUNCIL,

COOCH BEHAR.

Dated, Cooch Behar, the 15th July 1894.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the State of Cooch Behar for the year 1893-94 together with the statements I to XI.

2. At the end of the year under report, Babu Sita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar of Dinbata, was invested with the powers to try suits of Small Causes up to Rs 50 by summary procedure from 1st April 1894.

3. I was in charge of the Civil and Sessions Judge's office until the 22nd July 1893 on which date, I proceeded on two and half months' privilege leave. During my absence, Babu Priya Nath Dutt, M.A. B.L., Fouzdary Ahilkar, officiated for me until the 7th October 1893, when I resumed charge.

Babu Hari Das Mookerjee M.A. B.L., was in charge of the Assistant Civil Judge's office from the beginning of the year to the 29th August 1893, and Kumar Rungila Narain Shahib for the remaining portion of the year as Officiating Assistant Civil Judge.

Babu Jadu Nath Bhattacharji, B.L., was in charge of the Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar's office throughout the year.

Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterji B.L., was in charge of the Sudder Rent Suit Department from the beginning of the year to the 26th May 1893, and Babu Ashutosh Ghose B.L., from the 1st June 1893 till the end of the year.

Babu Satis Chandra Mustafi was in charge of the Sub-Naib Ahilkar's office at the Sudder from the beginning of the year to the 26th June 1893, and Babu Chandra Narain Chowdhury B.L., from the 8th February to the 8th March 1894 as officiating Sub Naib Ahilkar.

Babu Sita Nath Banerjee was in charge of the Civil side of the Dinbata Sub-divisional Court throughout the year. Babu Ashutosh Ghose, B.L., was in charge of the Sub Naib Ahilkar's Court at Dinbata from the beginning of the year to the 31st May 1893 and Babu Hari Nath Bose B.L. for the remaining portion of the year.

Babu Surapati Chatterjee B.L., was in charge of the Civil side of the Sub-divisional Court of Mathabhanga from the beginning of the year to the 28th May 1893, when he fell ill and obtained medical leave. Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee was appointed to succeed him. He was in charge of the Mathabhanga Sub-divisional office, Civil side, from the 29th May to the end of the year. Babu Surapati Chatterjee, I regret very much to state, died on the 18th June 1893. He was a promising young man and in him the State lost a judicial and energetic officer.

Babu Chandra Narain Chowdhury B.L., was in charge of the Sub-Naib Ahilkar's Court at Mathabhanga from the beginning of the year till the 1st February 1894 and Babu Padma Nath Das B.L., from the 2nd February 1894 till the end of the year.

Babu Harendra Narain Chowdhury B.L., was in charge of the Civil Side of the Sub-divisional Court of Mekligunj from the beginning of the year till the 1st July 1893 and Babu Satish Chandra Mustafi for the remaining portion of the year.

Institution of original suits.

4. The number of original suits instituted during the last 4 years is shewn in the table given below:—

YEAR.	Civil Suits.	Rent Suits.	Suits of Small Causes up to Rs. 20 and Rs. 50.	Total.
1890-91	2,014	2,879	898	5,791
1891-92	2,445	3,160	1,076	6,681
1892-93	2,008	3,675	1,532	7,210
1893-94	2,141	3,729	1,602	7,472

It will be seen from the above statement that there was an increase of 138 Civil, 54 Rent and 70 Small Cause Court suits, in all 262 suits in the institutions as compared with those of the previous year. It may be observed here that institutions have been steadily increasing during the last 4 years.

Details of increase and decrease in the institution.

5. The table given below shows the increase as well as decrease in the institution of suits in the several Civil Courts of State.

COURTS.	CIVIL SUITS.		RENT SUITS.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Judge . . . . .	.....	20	.....	2
Assistant Civil Judge	43	.....	.....	.....
Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar . . . . .	.....	8	.....	.....
Small Cause Court Dept., Sudder . . . . .	.....	34	.....	.....
Sudder Rent Suit Department . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	135
Naib Ahilkar, Dinhata	146	.....	286	.....
Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Dinhata . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1
Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga	125	.....	.....	64
Ditto, Mekhlignj . . . . .	.....	49	.....	30
Total	314	106	286	232

The institutions of Civil suits increased in the Courts of the Assistant Civil Judge, the Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga, and Naib Ahilkar of Dinhata by 43, 125 and 146 respectively and decreased in the Courts of the Civil and Sessions

Judge, the Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar, the Sudder Small Cause Court Department and the Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj by 20, 3, 34 and 49 respectively as compared with those of the previous year.

The institution of Rent suits increased only in the Court of the Naib Ahilkar of Dinahata by 286 and decreased in the Courts of Civil Judge, Sudder Rent Suit Department, the Sub-Naib Ahilkar of Dinahata, the Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga and the Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj by 2, 135, 1, 64 and 30 respectively as compared with those of the previous year.

The Assistant Civil Judge in whose Court institution increased by 43, remarks:—

There was an increase of 43 Civil suits in the institution. This was to some extent due to the Jurisdiction Act. The increase is about 6 per cent, and does not therefore deserve any special notice.

The Naib Ahilkar of Dinahata in whose Court there was an increase of 146 Civil and 286 rent suits in the institution explains the cause thus:—

The increase has been in all classes of cases (i.e. 84 in suits of Small Cause Court class, 3 in other suits, 286 in rent suits and 59 in Small Cause Court suits up to Rs. 20). The increase in the institution of rent suits, which was little over 31 per cent, was due partly to the punctual recovery of revenue from Jotedars who in their turn sued their undertenants for the recovery of rent, as the undertenants could not pay off their share of rent punctually for the Settlement having been made here with a higher percentage; partly to the reduction in the Juma and remissions having been not promptly given for the lands resumed for the Cooch Behar State Railway to the Jotedars, who consequently sued their undertenants for the full Jumma, when the latter objected to pay it off, and partly to the speedy disposal of suits. The increase in the other classes of suits was due partly to the speedy disposal of cases and every facility given to the suitors.

The Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga in whose Court there was an increase of 125 civil suits and decrease of 64 rent suits in the institution assigns the following reasons:—

The increase in the number of institution of Small Cause Court Suits is probably due to the dull market of tobacco throughout the year and also to the increase of pecuniary jurisdiction of the Sub-divisional Courts under Act III of 1892.

The increase in the number of title suits is mainly due to the increase of pecuniary jurisdiction of Sub-divisional Courts under Act III 1892.

The increase in the number of institution of suits of Small Cause Courts up to Rs. 20 is, I also think, due to the continuous fall of tobacco market during the year under report.

The decrease in the number of institution of rent suits is due to good out-turn of Haimanti paddy in the year under report as also to the effects of Sub-infeudation Act.

The Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj in whose Court there was a decrease in the number of institution of both civil and rent suits by 49 and 30 respectively, observes:—

The decrease in the institution of the Rent and Civil Suits is attributable to the prosperous condition of people in general, who were, owing to a very good harvest during the year under report, enabled to pay off arrears to their land-lords and were not put to the necessity of contracting debts on bonds and mortgages. The slight increase in the number of Small Cause Court Suits under the value of Rs. 20, is accidental and needs no special explanation as to its origin.

It will be observed that institutions on the whole have been steadily increasing for the last 4 years and whatever might have been the local cause or causes which directly or indirectly operated for the time being in increasing or decreasing the number of institution of suits in the localities under the jurisdiction of different Judicial officers, it is nevertheless an admitted fact that with the growing civilisation of the people litigation goes on increasing. The strict enforcement of rules relating to the realisation of State revenues, the operation of the Sub-infeudation Act and the last settlement operations, all contributed to some extent in swelling the number of institutions during the year under report.

6. It will be observed from the Statement No. 2, that out of the total number (7472) of institutions, 3729 (about one-half) are Rent Suits, about $\frac{1}{3}$ on bonds and other obligations in writing, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ for land and other immoveable properties. The

Classification of suits.

foremen of traditional rights were sought in 13 cases and no case was not a single case relating to religion or caste. There were 3,000 suits for arrears of rent out of 3,229 Act X suits instituted during the year.

7. The number of applications filed during the last four years for execution of decrees is shown in the table given below:—

YEAR.	Civil Suits.	Rent Suits.	Suits of Small Cause Court up to Rs. 50 and Rs. 50.	Total.
1890-91	1,787	1,837	317	3,941
1891-92	1,923	1,822	421	4,166
1892-93	2,086	2,028	376	4,490
1893-94	1,961	1,845	759	4,565

The number of applications filed for the execution of decrees during the year was 4,575 against 4,790 of the previous year shewing a decrease of 215. This decrease is chiefly due to the fact of parties in Rent suits paying off, with the object of evading ejectment, decretal amounts immediately after the decrees were passed against them.

8. Miscellaneous cases of both Judicial and non-Judicial nature instituted during the last two years are shewn below:—

	Judicial.	Non-Judicial.
1892-93	582	280
1893-94	524	156
Increase	.....	.....
Decrease	58	74

9. The number of applications for certificates of guardianship under Act XL of 1858 filed during the year was 20 against 31 of the previous year and the number of applications for certificates under Act XXVII of 1860 was 17 against 21 of the previous year.

10. The Subordinate Civil Courts of the State rank thus according to the number of original suits instituted:—

(1.) Assistant Civil Judge	...	...	3,594
(2.) Naib Ahlikar, Dinhat...	...	...	2,080
(3.) Ditto Mathabhang...	...	...	1,742
(4.) Ditto Mekligunj	...	...	1,019

With the exception of the Civil and Rent Suits cognisable by the Court of the Civil Judge, all other Civil and Rent Suits in the Sudder and Tufangunj Sub-divisions are at first instituted in the Court of the Assistant Civil Judge and afterwards transferred for disposal to the different Civil and Rent Suit Courts in the Sudder according to their respective jurisdictions.

11. The disposals of the original suits during the last four years are shewn in the statement given below:—

YEAR.	Civil Suits.	Rent Suits.	Suits of Small Cause Court up to Rs. 50 and Rs. 50.	Total.
1890-91	2,018	2,863	867	5,748
1891-92	2,455	3,136	1,017	6,608
1892-93	2,170	2,668	1,339	6,177
1893-94	2,021	2,728	1,340	6,089

The total number of original suits disposed of was 7453 against 7447 of the previous year showing an increase of 12 cases.

Pending cases

an increase of 22 cases.

Rank of Courts according to Disposal.

12. The number of old cases pending over six months was 58 against 36 of the previous year showing

13. With regard to the number of disposals, the Subordinate courts rank thus:—

(1.) Assistant Civil Judge	...	...	1,410
(2.) Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Dinbata	...	...	1,398
(3.) Ditto Mathabhanga	...	...	1,121
(4.) Naib Ahilkar, Mekligunj	...	...	1,048
(5.) Secretary to the State Council in charge Sudder Rent Suit Department.	...	...	782
(6.) Naib Ahilkar, Dinbata	...	...	653
(7.) Ditto Mathabhanga	...	...	604
(8.) Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar	...	...	269
(8.) Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Cooch Behar	...	...	159

14. With reference to the disposal of contested cases, the Subordinate Courts rank thus:—

(1) Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Dinbata	...	...	270
(2) Assistant Civil Judge	...	...	256
(3) Naib Ahilkar, Mekligunj	...	...	177
(4) Secretary to the State Council in charge Sudder Rent Suit Department.	...	...	165
(5) Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga	...	...	134
(6) Naib Ahilkar, Dinbata	...	...	126
(7) Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga	...	...	94
(8) Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar	...	...	85
(9) Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Cooch Behar	...	...	32

Average duration of suits.

15. The table given below shows the average duration of suits in each of the Subordinate Courts.

NAME OF COURTS.	Civil Suits.		Rent Suits.		Small Cause Court cases suits up to Rs. 50 and Rs. 20.
	m.	d.	m.	d.	m. d.
Assistant Civil Judge	3	7	0	22	1 29
Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar	2	10	2	3	.....
Sub-Naib Ahilkar	0	20	2	22	.....
Secretary to the State Council in charge Sudder Rent Suit Department.	.....	.....	2	19	.....
Naib Ahilkar, Dinbata	2	24	2	20	1 0
Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga	2	16	2	10	1 3
Naib Ahilkar, Mekligunj	2	6	2	13	0 24

The average duration of a Civil Suit proper was from 20 days in the Court of the Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Cooch Behar, to 3 months and 7 days in the Court of the Assistant Civil Judge, that of Rent Suits from 22 days in the Court of the Assistant Civil Judge, to 3 months and 3 days in the Court of the Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar, and that of a Small Cause Court suit from 24 days in the Court of the Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj, to one month and 29 days in the Court of the Assistant Civil Judge.

16. The table given below compares the ratio of contest in regular suits for the last 4 years.

YEAR.	No. of Civil Suits disposed of.	No. of Rent Suits disposed of.	No. of Small Cause Court class Suits up to Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 disposed of.	Ratio in Civil Suits.	Ratio in Rent Suits.	Ratio in Small Cause Court class Suits up to Rs. 50 and Rs. 20.
1890-91	564	766	125	25 %.	27 %.	14 %.
1891-92	572	771	129	23 %.	25 %.	13 %.
1892-93	560	881	240	25 %.	23 %.	15 %.
1893-94	458	660	233	22 %.	18 %.	14 %.

The total number of contested cases decided was 1351 being about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the entire disposals. Every 5th Civil Case proper, every 6th Rent Case and every 7th Small Cause Court suits were contested.

The Sub-Naib Ahilkar of Dinhatra disposed of the largest and the Sub-Naib Ahilkar of Cooch Behar the smallest number of contested cases. Not a single case, as usual, was referred to arbitration for want of confidence of the people in the capacity of their neighbours.

17. The system of trying suits of Small Causes by summary procedure is working satisfactorily. During the last year, the Assistant Civil Judge was empowered to try such suits up to the value of Rs. 50 in the Sudder and during the latter part of the year under report, Babu Sita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar of Dinhatra, was invested with the powers to try Small Cause Court suits up to Rs. 50, from the 1st April 1894 under summary procedure. The Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga and Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj, both continue to exercise powers in respect of trial of Small Cause Court suits up to Rs. 20.

18. The Sub-divisional Civil Courts of Mathabhanga, Mekligunj and Dinhatra were inspected by me during the year under report and the result of my inspection has been duly communicated to Your Highness in Council. A few remarks relating to some important points are reproduced below :—

“Mathabhanga Small Cause Court Department. Revenue case No. 4 of 1893. Examined the records. It appears that the petitioner in this case filed a petition asking permission to pray for review of judgment. There is again a regular petition for review. I think the first petition is unnecessary. It should be stopped altogether.”

“The pleaders state that a true copy of the Summons Book including the depositions of witnesses and judgment is reproduced in the decree which parties have to take out for execution purposes. I think this must be stopped. It entails unnecessary labor on the part of the Copying Department. A Circular Robokaree will be issued to supply extracts from the Summons Book exactly in the same way as decrees in regular cases. The practice in this respect in all other Courts in the State will be ascertained and uniformity secured.” The Robokaree alluded to was issued to all the Courts and work is now being done every where accordingly.

“I instructed the Accountant to explain to the peons that, it is their duty to enquire whether the witnesses willingly evade processes. This should be distinctly stated in the peons' report. The result would then be that the Court would order proclamation to be issued against the absconding witnesses. If after the publication of the proclamation the witnesses would not appear, the Court can order the attachment of property and proceed to try the cases. Otherwise if second and third warrants, and so on, are issued against witnesses, there will be no end of such applications and cases would drag on for years.”

Act X Department.—“There is a standing order to the effect that if decree-holders neglect to take away their decree monies within 6 months from the date of deposit, such monies should be sent off to the Sudder Treasury. It appears that after the 24th November 1893, monies on account of such deposits have been remitted to the Cooch Behar Treasury. The items that have not been so remitted are shown in the margin.” The Accountant says he had not any leisure for the work. He promises to send off the items of old deposits to the Sudder Treasury at an early date.”

January 1892	0
February 1892	1
March 1892	3
April 1892	3
May do.	4
June do.	4
July do.	6

"It appears that up to date Rs. 1,433-0-3 on account of diet money of witnesses are with the Accountant. No remittances have been made since the installation of His Highness in 1893. I requested the Sub-divisional officer to send at once Rs. 1,000 to the Sudder Treasury from out of the Rs. 1,433-0-3. If any claimant appears here, his claim will be more than enough satisfied with the balance that will be kept in hand."

"It appears that there are no books for the deposit of expenses for the cattle attached and brought to the pound in execution of decrees. There is no rule for the prepayment of such expenses. The decree-holders must be compelled to prepay expenses for the feed of cattle for one month; without this no warrant for attachment of cattle will issue. These monies shall be deposited in the deposit book to be opened for the purpose and there shall be also opened a separate cash book for such monies in which daily transactions will be entered. The income and expenditure will also be shewn in the Civil Cash Book. The Naib Ahilkar may allow a certain sum from out of this fund to a good peon or apprentice who of course will be under the orders of the Accountant and who will keep the Deposit Register and the Cash Book. These books must be daily initialled by the Naib Ahilkar. A *Rakhal* will be permanently appointed for the purpose of looking after the cattle. Whenever the number of cattle increases, additional temporary men might be engaged to be paid from out of this fund. The Naib Ahilkar will be good enough to make the necessary arrangements and submit a report on the subject."

There is one case only in which four heads of cattle have been kept in the pound for more than three months. A claim has been preferred to these cattle and summons on the defendant, who is a resident of a British Districts, could not be served. The Naib Ahilkar will be good enough to see that the case is disposed of without any delay.

Saw the house in which attached property is kept for safe custody. I am glad there is nothing of an objectionable character, no rotten tobacco or jute. Almost all the property has recently been attached. There is yet an Uran left in the house. It had been brought before the rules forbidding attachment of such property were promulgated. It must be disposed of at once.

Mekligunj Small Cause Court Department.

"In some cases for pleader fees, where the defendants were absent, I find that neither the plaintiff nor any of his witnesses was examined. The Court simply relied upon the authenticated copy of the *Vokalutnama* filed. Either the plaintiff or his witnesses must be examined. It must be proved that there was a contract which has not been fulfilled."

"It appears that as a rule dates for disposal of Small Cause Court cases are fixed nearly a month after the institution of the cases. This is against the standing order on the subject. These cases must be fixed within a month of their institution. The *Mohurir* says the *Peskar* who fixes these days is responsible for this. The Naib Ahilkar will be good enough to see that early dates are always fixed and the standing order invariably acted up to."

Case No. 6 of 1893.—"It does not appear on what date the warrant was made over to the peon. It is a good peon who executed the warrant. At Mathabhanga also I found that processes given to the good peons for service are not shewn in their names in the books. This is objectionable. For purposes of the execution of warrants these officers should be treated exactly like other peons."

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Case No. 42 of 1893.—Repeated warrants should never be issued. Whenever a witness, after giving receipt in a summons, does not appear and evades execution of a warrant, a proclamation should only be ordered. No *sani* warrant."

Case No. 308 of 1893.—Ten days time should not, as a rule, be allowed to intervene between the hearing of the pleadings and the giving of judgment in a case. The Judge is liable to forget points urged by parties.

Execution case No. 51 of 1893.—The proceedings are far from being satisfactory. Care should always be taken to fix cases on dates when the Court can expect to get time to dispose them off. There were no less than five postponements in this case and the reason was that the Court had no time to take it up."

The book shewing the dates of return of processes in the execution department which was ordered to be opened by the *Robocari* dated the 15th January 1892, has not yet been opened in this Court. The *Mohurir* is to blame for it. The Naib Ahilkar should have also seen to this. The matter is very important and should not have been neglected. I order the *Mohurir* to open a book at once. He will shew it to me day after to-morrow morning when I propose to start from here.

ACT X DEPARTMENT.

Case No. 103 of 1893.—The Accountant seems to have left the property under the charge of certain people in the *Mafussil*. This is against the standing order promulgated under orders of the State Council. The Naib Ahilkar will be good enough to explain and report.

It appears that a delay of six days was made in depositing the money. The money was with the Accountant all this time. This is bad and irregular, more specially as the Accountant himself conducted the sale.

with the exception case on the 1st September 1902. This must be put in stop. Orders on such petitions must be passed then and there. A Rekocari will be sent to the Naib Ahlikar on the subject. The Mohurir is warned.

It appears that a pound has been erected on a piece of land close to the Gutchery house. I understand there is not sufficient land for pasturage; another piece of land will be selected and a Rekocari sent to me.

The Naib Ahlikars of Mathabhanga and Mekligunga both tell me that in the interests of efficient work, the Accountants of all the Sub-divisions should be transferred. I fully agree in what both the officers state.

These transfers—of not only the Accountants but of the Mohurirs under them—are very much desirable for the sake of efficient work and for the good of the officers themselves. They have been in their posts since the establishment of the Sub-Divisions and they naturally do things in their own peculiar ways. I was very much astonished to understand that in Mathabhanga large sums of money had been allowed to remain in the Treasury for years together without the amounts being entered in any of the books of the office. The transfers will at least have the advantage of making the officers wind up and adjust accounts of all kinds of money in their hands up to the date of making over their respective charges. I also strongly recommended that good peons of long standing be also transferred.

I have often remarked that all the mohurirs employed in the different departments of the State have to work very hard. All these officers, generally speaking, are honest and well behaved. They, as a class have not had any increase whatever to their pay since their appointment in 1872 or 22 years ago. Price of articles of food has increased two fold if not more since that time. In Government offices the maximum pay of all mohurirs is 40 (20 rising to 40 by biennial increment of Rs. 2). In Julpigori the pay of the mohurirs in the Magistrate's Court is Rs. 20 rising to Rs. 30. I would humbly propose that the maximum pay of all our mohurirs who get Rs. 20 be raised to Rs. 30, those that get Rs. 15 be raised to Rs. 20 and those that get Rs. 10 be raised to Rs. 15 by small increments. The following statement will shew the amount of increase which the scheme will involve.

Statement shewing increase in the charges by proposed increments of salaries of the Mohurirs &c. employed in several Courts and Offices of the State, Cooch Behar.

OFFICERS	Number of Mohurirs &c. drawing salaries of Rs. 10, 15, 20 & 25.	Amount of yearly salaries.	Increase in charges by annual or biennial increments.	Total amount of increase when maximum is reached by annual or biennial increment in 5 or 10 years respectively.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Civil and Sessions Judge's Office	1 Mohurir @ Rs. 25 per month ...	300 0 0	24 0 0	120 0 0
Ditto ...	2 Mohurirs @ Rs. 20 ditto ...	480 0 0	48 0 0	240 0 0
Ditto ...	1 Record-keeper @ Rs. 25 ditto ...	300 0 0	24 0 0	120 0 0
Assistant Civil Judge's Office	2 Mohurirs @ Rs. 20 ditto ...	480 0 0	48 0 0	240 0 0
Ditto ...	1 Peashkar @ Rs. 25 ditto ...	300 0 0	24 0 0	120 0 0
Small Cause Court Department...	1 Mohurir @ Rs. 20 ditto ...	240 0 0	24 0 0	120 0 0
Sudder Bent Suit Department...	3 Mohurirs @ Rs. 20 ditto ...	720 0 0	72 0 0	360 0 0
Sudder Sub-Naib Ahlikar's Office	1 Mohurir @ Rs. 20 ditto ...	240 0 0	24 0 0	120 0 0
REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.				
Sudder ...	2 Mohurirs @ Rs. 20 ditto ...	480 0 0	48 0 0	240 0 0
Ditto ...	1 Paid apprentice @ Rs. 10 per month ...	120 0 0	24 0 0	120 0 0
3 Sub-divisional offices	3 Mohurirs @ Rs. 20 ditto ...	720 0 0	72 0 0	360 0 0
Ditto ...	3 Paid apprentices @ Rs. 10 per month ...	360 0 0	72 0 0	360 0 0
SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICES.				
Dinhat, Mathabhanga & Mekligunga.	21 Mohurirs @ Rs. 20 per month 8-8-8	5,040 0 0	504 0 0	2,520 0 0
Ditto ...	2 Mohurirs @ Rs. 15 per month ...	360 0 0	48 0 0	240 0 0
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.				
Malcatchery Department	7 Mohurirs @ Rs. 20 ditto ...	1,680 0 0	168 0 0	840 0 0
Ditto ...	1 Mohurir @ Rs. 15 ditto ...	180 0 0	24 0 0	120 0 0
Treasury Department...	1 Mohurir @ Rs. 25 ditto ...	300 0 0	24 0 0	120 0 0
Toofangani Sub division	2 Mohurirs @ Rs. 20 ditto ...	480 0 0	48 0 0	240 0 0
Excise Department ...	1 Mohurir @ Rs. 25 ditto ...	300 0 0	24 0 0	120 0 0
Ditto ...	1 Mohurir @ Rs. 20 ditto ...	240 0 0	24 0 0	120 0 0
FOUNDAI OFFICES				
Ditto ...	1 Record-keeper @ Rs. 25 ditto ...	300 0 0	24 0 0	120 0 0
Ditto ...	2 Mohurirs @ Rs. 20 ditto ...	480 0 0	48 0 0	240 0 0
SUPR. OF THE STAFFS OFFICER	1 Mohurir @ Rs. 25 ditto ...	300 0 0	24 0 0	120 0 0
STATE COUNCIL	1 Mohurir @ Rs. 25 ditto ...	300 0 0	24 0 0	120 0 0
Ditto ...	1 Mohurir @ Rs. 15 ditto ...	180 0 0	24 0 0	120 0 0
Total		14,400 0 0	1,404 0 0	702 0 0

Considering that there has been an increase of revenue under all heads lately, I think it is but just and fair that my proposal will be favorably considered.

I find a general complaint amongst the Sub-divisional officers in the matter of their house repair allowance. The Sub-divisional quarters are very large and extensive and consist of several big huts. The thorough repair of one big house requires 100 or 150 rupees in some cases. No officer is willing to undertake such repairs and lay out such a big sum as he has no chance of recouping himself if he happen to be transferred to another place. The result is that the houses and Chakuar are going to rack and ruin.

To save the buildings which were erected at an enormous cost to the State, one or the other of the two things stated below should be done.

(1.) If an officer advances a sum of money for repairing the house, he should be allowed to be fully recouped from the monthly house repair allowance if he happen to be transferred. His successor should not be allowed to draw the money till the amount of his predecessor's advance is fully paid off.

(2.) The present rule should be done away with so far as the Sub-divisional quarters are concerned and the repairs, as before, should go to the Public Works Department.

I was told that the Sub-divisional officers are not at all consulted in the matter of spending the 200 rupees annually granted from the Pound Fund. I think this money should be placed entirely at the disposal of the Sub-divisional officers. The Sub-divisional officers assure me that a good deal can be done with this money, if they have full command over it.

DINHATA—SMALL CAUSE COURT DEPARTMENT.

"Examined the Summons Book carefully. Particulars fully and regularly entered. Substance of evidence and deposition of witnesses properly recorded. I came across certain cases in the book in which the depositions of witnesses having been rather lengthy, extra papers have been pasted to the pages of the Summons Book and depositions recorded there on. There is every probability of these papers getting loose and separated from the book. The safest course would be to continue the depositions in the pages following. I hope this will be done in future. The Summons Book being the only record of a Small Cause Court case, it is necessary that care should be taken to avoid the risk of losing any portion of the depositions.

"In examining the records of case No. 43 of 1893, I find that the plaintiff filed a petition in addition to the copy of the khatta on which he relies, praying that the deed might be returned. Under section 39 of the Procedure Code, the Court is bound to return the khatta to the plaintiff independently of any prayer or petition on his part. These petitions should be discontinued. If however the khatta comes on the record on the motion of any one, the party wishing to take it back must file a petition. I understand that no such petition is taken at the 2nd time. The order of things should be reversed; the first petition should be discontinued and the second taken."

EXECUTION CASE NO. 86 OF 1893-94.

"Considering that the property was sold at Bhetaguri, only 4 miles from Head-quarters, the money should have been deposited earlier. It also appears that *Ooran* and *Gyne* were sold in execution. This is contrary to the Council Order, Vide letter No. 1388, dated the 7th February 1893.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT CASE NO. 409 OF 1892-93.

"Mohurer neglected to produce the case. It also appears that the peon could not serve process as there was no one present to identify or to point out the defendant. This is certainly objectionable. The peon should have served the process with the assistance of the village Chowkidars. Instructed the Nazarat officers to see to this and explain matters to the peons."

Case No. 51 of 1893.—"Enquiry by Court Ameen ordered. Rebocaree for the records of a criminal case sent. Day fixed—21st September 1893. Enquiry by the Court Ameen stopped on the prayer of the plaintiff. Bench clerk ordered to enquire. This is contrary to the provision of Section 181 of the Procedure Code. Pointed out the provision to the sub Naib Ahilkar."

Case No. 7 of 1893.—"Nazir could not get the warrant executed for want of time. The Mohurer should have been punished for sleeping over the order for 17 days. Under the standing order the warrant should have been made ready in 3 days. It appears that the mohurir was called upon to explain. He reported that he had been busy with the annual statements."

Act X Department.—"In only one case the decree was prepared within the prescribed time. In the rest, the time was exceeded. This is not satisfactory. When inspecting the office last year I found that money for the diet money of witnesses held in deposit had not been remitted to the Sudder Treasury since 1885. I am glad that the Naib Ahilkar remitted Rs. 644-5 on the 27th February last. I also find that Rs. 30-4 on account of diet money up to March last, have been transferred to the deposit book with the view of remitting the amount to the Sudder Treasury. This is good."

19. Munshi Nasser Uddin, Civil Court Ameen, is on deputation to the Settlement Department and Babu Mahesh Ghosh Atherthy continues to act in his place.

The number of cases made over to the Civil Court Ameen for enquiry by the different Civil Courts of the State, was 71 against 89 of the previous year. This being added to 11 cases pending enquiry at the beginning of the year under report, the total number for enquiry was 83 cases. The Civil Court Ameen enquired into or otherwise disposed of 73 cases during the year as against 86 of the previous year shewing a decrease of 13 cases.

During the first portion of the year the work of the Civil Court Ameen was not at all satisfactory. Complaints were received from almost all the offices with which the Ameen had any thing to do. He was pressed hard and threatened with severe punishment. The causes of delay in the enquiry of cases were thoroughly gone into and measures were adopted to remedy the defects in the procedure. I am glad to be able to say that matters improved a good deal during the latter end of the year and the Civil Court Ameen gave satisfaction.

20. Out of the total number of 7459 original suits disposed of, 2353 or a little over one-third was for claims not exceeding Rs 20 ; 2555 or little less than one-third for claims exceeding Rs 20 but not exceeding Rs. 50, 1508 or little less than one-fifth for claims exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100, 977 or about one-eighth for claims exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs 500, 55 cases were for claims above Rs 500 but not exceeding Rs 1,000, and 11 cases were above Rs. 1,000.

Disposal of execution cases.

21. The statement given below shews the disposal of execution cases.

YEAR.	Civil Suits.	Rent Suits.	Small Cause Court upto Rs. 50.	TOTAL.
1890-91	1,764	1,897	297	3,968
1891-92	1,890	1,848	426	4,164
1892-93	2,121	2,086	666	4,823
1893-94	2,010	1,897	784	4,691

The total number of execution cases disposed of was 4691 against 4823 of the previous year shewing a decrease of 132 cases. There were 706 cases pending at the end of the year against 818 cases of the previous year shewing a decrease of 112 cases.

Of the execution cases disposed of, claims were wholly or partially satisfied in more than half the number. The ratio of applications struck off for default was 6, of cases in which judgment debtors were arrested was about 4, of attachment of moveable property was 4, of attachment of immoveable property 8, of sales of moveable property nearly 1, and of parties imprisoned in the jail was 123. The applications for insolvency were allowed in 2 cases and disallowed in 6 cases.

Miscellaneous—Judicial.

22. The table given below shows the disposal of miscellaneous cases of a Judicial nature.

YEAR.	Civil.	Rent.	Small Cause Court class up to Rs. 20 & Rs. 50.	Total.
1893-94	314	167	51	532

There was a decrease of 113 cases in the number of disposals as compared with that of the previous year. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 104 against 112 of the previous year.

23. The disposals of miscellaneous cases of a non-judicial nature are shown below:—

Year.	Civil.	Rent.	Small Cause Court class up to Rs. 20 & Rs. 50.	Total.
1893-94	5	153	.....	158

The total number of miscellaneous cases of a non-judicial nature disposed of was 156 against 161 of the previous year shewing a decrease of five cases. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 91 against the same number of the previous year.

24. The statement given below shows the work on the civil original side of the Civil and Sessions Judges Court for the last 3 years.

Year.	Original suits.				Execution.				Miscellaneous.				Grand Total.
	Pending from last year.	Instituted and received by transfer.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending from last year.	Instituted and received by transfer.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending from last year.	Instituted and received by transfer.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1891-92	55	45	46	57	89	74	84	27	26	25	26	35	
1892-93	57	39	78	18	27	112	107	22	85	73	86	19	
1893-94	18	17	20	15	82	74	96	20	12	93	93	13	

There were 15 original, 20 execution and 12 miscellaneous cases pending at the end of the year.

25. The following table shews the number of regular and miscellaneous Civil appeals preferred in the Civil and Sessions Judge's Court during the last 3 years.

1891-92	...	...	...	...	218
1892-93	...	...	...	...	206
1893-94	...	...	...	...	194

The number of appeals filed during the year was 194 against 206 of the previous year shewing a decrease of 12 cases.

The number of regular appeals preferred was 164, putting this number in juxta position against 5819 appealable Cases disposed of by the subordinate Courts, it appears that every 35th original decrees (about 3 per cent) and every 7th decree (about 14 per cent) in contested original suits was appealed against.

Appeals disposed.

26. The disposal of appeals during the last 3 years is shown below.

1891-92	...	...	128
1892-93	...	...	117
1893-94	...	...	121

The number of appeals disposed of was 182 against 312 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 130. There were 23 appeals pending disposal at the end of the year as against 27 of the previous year. The number of appeals pending over 6 months was only 1 against 2 of the previous year showing a decrease of 1 case.

27. The result of appeals for the last 3 years is shewn in the table given below:—

YEAR.	Number of original suits disposed of by Subordinate courts.	Number of appeals preferred.	Affirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.
1891-92	6,146	218	100	27	39
1892-93	6,279	206	147	47	55
1893-94	6,204	194	95	23	37

The disposal of suits up to Rs. 50 in the Sudder under Summary procedure operated to some extent in decreasing the number of appeals.

28. The result of appeals against the decrees of several subordinate officers is shewn in the table given below:—

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	Total number of disposals.	Total number of contested cases disposed of.	Appeals preferred.	Ratio of appeals to decisions.	Ratio of appeals to contested cases disposed of.	Ratio of confirmed to decided.	Ratio of reversed to decided.	Ratio of modified to decided.
Babu Hari Das Mukerjee, M.A. B.L.	184	68	10	per cent. 5	per cent. 15	per cent. 46	per cent. 8	per cent. 33
„ Sita Nath Banerjee ...	407	118	25	6	21	59	...	14
Kumar Rangila Narayan ...	294	81	13	4	16	50	50	...
„ Surapati Chatterjee, B.L.	54	12	7	13	58	88	...	23
„ Harendra Narayan Chowdhury, B.L.	281	88	15	5	26	69	...	15
„ Gopal Chunder Chatterjee, B.L.	428	89	18	4	20	18	...	29
„ Ashootosh Ghose, B.L....	957	229	32	3	14	44	81	8
„ Hari Nath Bose B.L. ...	1,333	244	22	2	9	43	...	...
„ Jadu Nath Bhattacharji, B.L.	277	100	15	5	15	67	...	20
„ Chandra Narain Chowdhuri, B.L.	950	121	18	2	15	67	22	11
„ Puddo Nath Das, B.L. ...	240	44	2	1	5	...	...	...
„ Satish Chandra Mustafi	918	211	17	2	8	44	19	31

Babu Harendra Narain Chowdhury, B.L., stands first, Babu Jadu Nath Bhattacharjee, B.L., and Chandra Narain Chowdhury, B.L., second, Babu Sitanath Banerjee, third, Kumar Rangila Narayan fourth, Babu Hari Das Mukerjee, M.A.B.L., fifth, Babu Ashootosh Ghose, B.L. and Babu Satish Chunder Mustafi, sixth, Babu Hari Nath Bose, B.L., seventh, Babu Surapati Chatterjee, B.L., eighth and Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, B.L., stands last in the list.

29. I presided over the trial of Sessions cases during the year except for the period from the 22nd July to the 7th October 1893, when I was away on privilege leave. During my absence Babu Priya Nath Dutta, M.A.B.L. presided over the trials.

* Sessions Cases.

The statement given below compares the work of the Sessions Department for the last 3 years.

YEAR.	Sessions cases.				Criminal Appeals.				Criminal Motions.				Remarks.
	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1891-92 ...	5	17	17	5	1	17	18	...	10	2	11	1	
1892-93 ...	5	15	17	3	...	11	11	...	1	10	11	...	
1893-94 ...	3	15	17	1	...	12	11	1	...	7	6	1	

It would appear from the above statement that 15 cases were committed, for trial, 12 criminal appeals preferred and 10 criminal motions filed before the Sessions Judge during the year under report.

There were one sessions case, one criminal appeal and one criminal motion pending at the end of the year. These pending cases were committed and filed in this Court at the end of the year. 165 witnesses were examined in the trial of Sessions cases during the year.

Administrative finance.

30. The receipts of the Civil Department are shown under the following heads.

I. *Stamp duty*.—So far as could be ascertained, the stamp duty realised in the Civil Department during the last 4 years is noted below :—

1890-91 ...	...	...	...	Rs. 58,939
1891-92 ...	...	...	...	" 67,012
1892-93 ...	...	...	...	" 72,962
1893-94 ...	...	...	...	" 72,279

Considering that there was an increase of 262 original cases during the year under report, it may at first sight, appear anomalous that there was not a corresponding increase in the Stamp Revenue but it would be observed that the institutions in the Execution Department &c., decreased by 347 cases as shown in the margin. It may also be observed here that there was a decrease in the institutions of cases valued above Rs. 1,000 represented by no less a number than 22. The above circumstances account for the decrease of Rs. 683 in the value of stamp.

II. *Ameens-fees*.—The table given below shows the receipts under this head for the last 4 years :—

1890-91 ...	...	...	...	...	1,023
1891-92 ...	...	...	...	...	619
1892-93 ...	...	...	...	...	848
1893-94 ...	...	...	...	...	762

The decrease of Rs 81 is due to the falling off in the number of cases made over to the Civil Court Ameen for enquiry.

III. *Process fees*.—The amount of fees realised under this head was 20,087 against Rs 20,535 of the previous year shewing a decrease of Rs 448.

The causes which operated in bringing about a decrease in the Stamp revenue also operated in decreasing the amount of Process fees.

IV. *Fines and forfeitures*.—Amounted to Rs 209 against Rs 243 of the previous year shewing a decrease of Rs 36.

V. *Other receipts*.—Which include copying and searching fees came up to Rs 3,376 against Rs 3,815 of the previous year shewing a decrease of Rs 439. The decrease is chiefly due to the decrease in the amount of copying fees realised. The total amount of receipts under the several sub-heads shown above was Rs 96,713 against Rs 98,398 of the previous year shewing a decrease of Rs 1,685.

Ministerial officers.

31. The expenditure of the Department is shown under the sub-heads noted below:—

I. *Salary of Judicial Officers.*—Amounted to Rs. 19,773 against Rs. 19,227 of the previous year shewing an increase of Rs. 546.

The increase is due to the increase of pay of Civil and Sessions Judge.

II. *Establishment charges.*—Were Rs. 11,499 against Rs. 11,034 of the previous year shewing an increase of Rs. 465. This increase is due to the increase of salaries of the Sheristadar and the Head Clerk of the Civil and Sessions Judge's office.

III. *Process service.*—Expenditure incurred in the service of process was Rs. 6,296 against Rs. 6,121 of the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 175. The increase is owing to the appointment of a good peon whose place remained vacant during the year previous and to the entertainment of Tiooa peons.

IV. *Contingencies.*—The amount expended under this head was Rs. 2,278 against Rs. 2,075 of the previous year shewing an increase of Rs. 203.

V. *Ameen salary.*—The establishment of the Civil Court Ameen costed Rs. 864 as against the same in the previous year.

VI. *Other charges.*—Charges under this head which include the refund of sale fees, remuneration to copyists &c, amounted to Rs. 3,300 against Rs. 2,859 of the previous year shewing an increase of Rs. 441.

Total amount of expenditure came up to Rs. 44,010 against 42,180 of the previous year shewing an increase of Rs. 1,830.

32. The excess of receipts over expenditure was Rs. 52,763 against Rs. 56,218 of the previous year shewing a decrease of Rs. 3,515.

33. The Sheristadar and the Head-clerk of the Civil and Sessions Judge's office continued to do their duties to my entire satisfaction. I had no reason whatever to be dissatisfied in any way with the manner in which all other officers did their respective work. The Civil Court Ameen had neglected to do his duties properly during the first portion of the year but I am glad to be able to say that he made up towards the latter portion of the year by working hard. The Sessions clerk Babu Bykunto Chandra Neogi, continues to give satisfaction.

Ministerial officers.

The Assistant Civil Judge says:

"My Sheristadar Babu Kristo Chandra Guha and Peshkar Babu Gunga Prossano Chukerbutty discharged the duties very satisfactorily. Babu Koosal Chandra Pal, Durga Nath Barua, Ganga Prossad Isur, Guru Gobindo Shaha and other amlas discharged their duties with zeal and diligence.

The Sudder Naib Ahilkar says:

"There is only one mohurir, Babu Umesh Chandra Ghose, whom I always found to be hard working and active. Besides his own, he had to attend to other extra work throughout a greater portion of the year, and as I suggested before this that he very richly deserves some increase in his pay or at least certain allowance for the extra work performed."

Secretary to the State Council in charge Sudder Rent Suit Department says:—

"I have the pleasure to note that the Mohurirs of my office have rendered me satisfactions in the discharge of their respective duties and amongst them Peshkar Guru Gobinda Shaha seems to be an intelligent and experienced man."

The Naib Ahilkar of Dinhata says:—

"Sheristadar Babu Durga Das Chatterjee, Peshkar, Babu Jogesh Chandra Ganguli and the Sub-Naib Ahilkar's Mohurir Babu Guru Gobinda Niogi continued to discharge their duties satisfactorily."

The Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga says:—

"Sheristadar Babu Chandra Kanta Gupta is a thoroughly honest, well behaved and at the same time an experienced officer. He is the fit man in the fit place. By his impartial treatment of Subordinates, he commands respect from every one of them. I for myself must own that I got a good deal of assistance and mass of information in connection with this office from him."

"My Peshkar Babu Hara Kumar Chakraborty also afforded me complete satisfaction in the discharge of his arduous duties and multifarious work. He not only serves as my bench clerk but also does the major portion of copying work. He is, in fact, in charge of the English Department. Single handed he does all these duties satisfactorily. The work

of the office has however increased in every direction and hence his work has greatly increased. It has become absolutely necessary to relieve him of the copying work. Request being laid to the Government of income in all the departments of the office, I think one English knowing clerk may be safely appointed."

"The Dewany Mohurur Babu Haris Chandra Guha and Babu Dwarika Nath Dutt, Mohurur attached to the Act X Department, rendered me every satisfaction in the discharge of their respective duties. They are usually all very over worked amils. It is satisfactory to note that endeavours are being made by yourself to increase their pay. I am firmly of opinion that no work in an office can go on smoothly and satisfactorily unless the Amils who do the brunt part of the work are not a contented lot of people. The aforesaid mohururs have been serving since a very long time without any increase of pay. The importance therefore for giving them encouragement in the shape of a little increase in their pay cannot be over estimated."

Babu Kally Charn Banerjee Peahkar attached to the Sub-Naib Ahilkar is also reported to have done his work satisfactorily.

Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunge says :—

I have recently taken charge of the Sub-divisional office and am not in a position to form yet any opinion as to the character of the ministerial officers generally with the exception of the Sheristadar Babu Sama Prasanno Bhattacharjee whom I already knew at Mathabhangs. From what I have seen of his work for the few days I have been here, he appears to me to be an honest and hard working young man.

34. During the year under report records of 2614 cases were received in the Sudder record room attached to the Civil Department from the several Civil Courts of Sudder and the Sub-divisions as shewn below :—

COURTS.	Civil Suits.	Rent Suits.	Totals
Civil Judge	223	84	307
Naib Ahilkar, Dinahata	568	1,238	1,816
Sub-Naib Ahilkar, ditto	132	60	192
Small Cause Court, ditto	299	.....	299
Total	1,237	1,877	2,614

The records of cases from other Courts than those noted above are now being sorted in the Several Courts of the Sudder and the Sub-divisions with a view of their transmission to the Sudder Record room during the next year.

35. The total given below shews the records of cases destroyed during the year :—

Courts.	Description of records destroyed.
Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar	B File of original Civil suits from April to August 1889.
Sudder Rent Suit Department	B File of original Rent suits from January to March 1889.
Naib Ahilkar, Dinahata	B File of original and miscellaneous Civil suits from January 1887 to December 1889.
Ditto	B File of Civil execution cases from January 1887 to March 1889.
Ditto	B File of original Rent suits from January 1887 to December 1889.
Ditto	B File of Rent execution cases from January 1887 to October 1888.
Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Dinahata	B File of Civil original and miscellaneous suits from January 1887 to December 1889.
Ditto	B File of original Rent suits from January 1887 to December 1889.

36. At the end of the year under report, Your Highness sanctioned the appointment of a permanent mohurir in the Sudder Record room on Rs. 15 per month, with effect from the beginning of the next financial year to meet the increasing work there. The want of sufficient accommodation in the record room is now being very keenly felt. Unless some additional accommodation is made available soon, there is every chance of the valuable records being destroyed by damp and insects as they are now piled up on the floor for want of space in the racks.

37. The Sub-divisional Naib Ahilkars continue to feel the want of additional hands in their respective establishments not only to relieve their over worked amlas but to carry on their work thoroughly and efficiently. I intend coming up to Your Highness in Council when proper opportunity presents itself for sanctioning additional hands to the establishment of all the Subdivisions.

38. Babu Guru Gobinda Guha, Nazir, continues to exercise general supervision over the Nazarat attached to the Civil Department. His multifarious duties in the other Departments did not permit him to carry on his work as efficiently as could be wished. Beyond holding sales of properties in execution of decrees when he happened to be present in the Sudder, he had to leave the entire working of the Nazarat Department with the Naib Nazirs. As long as a whole time man is not employed to this important post, the irregularities so often complained of will necessarily continue to exist. The Naib Nazirs have done their work well.

39. During the year under report the total amount of fees realised in the Copying Department was Rs. 2,608 against Rs. 2,774 of the previous year shewing a decrease of Rs. 166. Out of the total receipts, Rs. 749 were credited to the State and the balance was distributed amongst the copyists and the comparing clerks. The statement given below shows the number of copyists employed in each Court together with the average monthly income of each copyist. With a view to raise the income of the copyists in the Civil Judge's office the number of copyists has been reduced from 5 to 4.

	No. of comparing Clerks	No. of Copyists	Comparing fees.	Copying fees earned by each copyist per month.	Remarks.
Sudder	1	(a) 5	19 4 0	10 0 0	(a) Reduced to 4 from this year.
Dinhata	1	2	12 8 0	13 0 0	
Mathabhanga...	1	2	9 0 0	10 8 0	
Mekhligunge ...	1	2	5 8 0	6 0 0	

40. Twenty-eight higher grade and 26 lower grade pleaders, 25 Muktears and Revenue Agents and 23 Revenue Agents practised in the several Civil Courts of the State during the year. The Subordinate Judicial Officers speak favorably of Legal practitioners as a class and I also share their opinion.

41. During the year under report an examination for the enrolment of Revenue Agents only was held on the 8th and 9th December 1898. Out of 11 candidates who appeared in the examination, 9 were declared to have passed it successfully and permitted to enrol themselves as Revenue Agents.

42. Babu Hari Das Mukerjee M.A.B.L., continues to maintain his high character as a Judicial officer of varied experience. His decisions are always sound. 5 per cent of his decisions were appealed against. 46 per cent of his judgments were confirmed in appeal, 6 per cent reversed and 23 per cent modified.

Four per cent of the decisions of Kumar Rungila Narain Shahib were appealed against. 50 per cent of his judgments were confirmed and 50 per cent modified in appeal; he worked hard.

Babu Sita Nath Banerjee continues to do his work with great pains and to the satisfaction of every one concerned. 6 per cent of his decisions were appealed against. 59 per cent of his judgments were confirmed and 14 per cent modified in appeal.

Babu Harendra Narayan Chowdhury B. L., did his work with credit to himself. 5 per cent of his decisions were appealed against. 69 per cent of his judgments were confirmed and 25 per cent modified in appeal.

Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, B. L., worked hard. The result of his appeals is not very good. It is hoped that with experience and proper attention to details, he will turn out, a better judicial officer. 4 per cent of his decisions were appealed against. 18 per cent of his judgments were confirmed and 29 per cent modified in appeal.

Babu Ashutosh Ghose B. L., is a hard working officer of great promise. 3 per cent of his decisions were appealed against. 44 per cent of his judgments were confirmed, 31 per cent reversed and 8 per cent modified in appeal.

Babu Hari Nath Bose B. L., did his work well. 2 per cent of his decisions were appealed against. 42 per cent of his judgments were confirmed in appeal.

Babu Jodu Nath Bhattacharjee B. L., is an officer of great experience. 5 per cent of his decisions were appealed against. 67 per cent of his judgments were confirmed and 20 per cent modified in appeal.

Babu Pudma Nath Das is the first B. L., amongst the residents of Cooch Behar and I am glad your Highness has been pleased to appoint him permanently to the post of a Sub-Naib Ahilkar. He has been only lately appointed. I have not seen enough of his work yet to enable me to form any opinion of the manner in which he has been doing his work.

* Babu Satis Chandra Mustafi did his work fairly. 2 per cent of his decisions were appealed against. 44 per cent of his judgments were confirmed, 19 per cent reversed and 31 per cent modified in appeal.

I have the honor to be,

YOUR HIGHNESS'

Most obedient servant,

JADUB CHANDRA CHUCKERBUTTY,

Civil and Sessions Judge.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. I.

(A.)

List of Judicial and Revenue Divisions of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1893-94.

Names of Divisions.	Names of Police Stations in each.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Sudder Sub-Division ...	Kotwall Station ...	274	1,29,308
" " " " " " " "	Foolbari ...	238	78,071
Dinhata " " " "	Dinhata Station ...	261	1,46,768
Matabhanga " " " "	Matabhanga Station ...	345	1,43,124
Mekligunj " " " "	Mekligunj Station...	165	81,061
	Haldibary Station...	89	84,744

(B.)

Return shewing the number of Civil and Revenue Courts of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1893-94.

CIVIL.		REVENUE.		TOTAL.
Appellate.	Original.	Appellate.	Original.	
1	12	1	9	23

(C.)

Return shewing receipts and charges of Civil and Revenue Courts in the Cooch Behar State for 1893-94.

COURTS.	RECEIPTS.						CHARGES.						
	Stamp.	Process fees.	Fines and forfeitures.	Audience fees.	Other receipts.	TOTAL.	Salary of Judicial officers.	Establishment.	Process.	Contingencies.	Juven's salary.	Other charges.	TOTAL.
Civil Courts...	45,893	5,530	147	763	2,183	52,506	19,185	5,533	5,388	1,025	...	5,000	30,131
Revenue Courts	60,914	7,839	43	...	1,874	70,660	630	2,800	315	280	...	615	3,640
Small C. Courts	2,179	2,628	...	...	130	4,937	...	565	50	25	...	64	770
TOTAL...	78,986	16,007	200	763	4,187	1,00,143	19,815	11,400	5,804	1,330	201	5,679	44,810

Receipts ... 1,00,143 0 0
 Charges ... 44,810 0 0
 Balance ... 55,333 0 0

JADUB CHANDRA CHUCKERBUTTY,

and Sessions Judge.

Statement shewing the number and description of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Cooch Behar State, during the year 1893-94.

JADUR CHUNDR CHUCKERBUTTY,
Civil & Sessions Judge.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. 3.

Statement shewing the result of the trial of original Suits in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1893-94.

CIVIL COURTS.	Pending from the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaints rejected or returned after registration thereof.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed exparte.	Dismissed exparte.	Referred to arbitration.	CONTESTED.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over six months.	Over twelve months.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
														Judgment for plain- tiff in whole or part.	Judgment for de- fendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.
Civil Judge	18	16	...	34	...	...	2	...	2	4	2	...	...	4	5	19	15	7	7	4	...
Assistant Civil Judge	59	600	...	665	180	...	37	...	37	77	143	...	...	61	24	402	83	8	2	11	...
Sub-Naib Ahlikar, Cooch Behar	37	8	164	209	...	...	10	...	10	18	47	...	...	43	34	170	39	8	4	5	...
Sub-Naib Ahlikar, Dinabate	26	594	19	639	464	1	...	1	...	11	79	...	...	39	...	167	...	...	...	3	...
Sub-Naib Ahlikar, ditto	53	...	452	506	20	...	...	...	...	86	148	...	...	53	18	410	75	...	...	4	...
Sub-Naib Ahlikar, Matabhanga	62	651	...	713	...	...	14	...	14	25	75	...	...	37	7	181	52	...	...	1	...
Sub-Naib Ahlikar, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	44	185	...	...	43	21	453	46	...	...	3	...
Sub-Naib Ahlikar, Mekligunj	38	271	...	309	...	...	70	...	15	30	93	...	...	44	10	263	46	8	...	3	...
TOTAL	294	2,141	656	3,091	666	1	419	4	112	298	780	6	...	327	131	2,081	354	34	13	...	...
REVENUE COURTS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Judge	...	1,020	...	1,021	1,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	...
Assistant Civil Judge, Cooch Behar	...	...	1	156	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Sub-Naib Ahlikar	...	8	151	160	...	...	18	...	...	17	44	...	...	8	...	89	67	...	...	4	...
Secy. to the S. Council Incharge S. R. S. Dept.	96	2	826	930	36	...	176	1	14	156	265	5	...	139	26	782	112	4	...	3	...
Sub-Naib Ahlikar, Cooch Behar	64	1,187	61	1,274	122	...	33	...	3	27	51	...	...	26	8	143	...	...	...	3	...
Sub-Naib Ahlikar, Dinabate	26	...	...	1,071	...	...	16	...	4	46	76	...	...	35	11	191	19	...	...	3	...
Sub-Naib Ahlikar, ditto	99	...	1,071	1,170	61	...	248	4	41	12	290	79	...	180	19	988	121	1	...	4	...
Sub-Naib Ahlikar, Matabhanga	103	845	...	948	...	...	18	1	15	38	76	...	...	21	4	173	48	...	...	3	...
Sub-Naib Ahlikar, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	5	106	114	224	...	...	66	4	663	59	1	...	3	...
Sub-Naib Ahlikar, Mekligunj	94	665	...	759	...	...	89	...	130	63	294	4	...	87	19	701	53	3	...	3	...
TOTAL	486	3,720	2,309	6,524	2,509	...	753	11	315	590	1,318	91	...	576	86	3,788	477	10	1	...	...
SMALL CAUSE COURTS, up to Rs. 50 AND Rs. 20.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Civil Judge, Cooch Behar	66	974	...	1,040	...	...	318	...	7	195	308	8	...	119	51	1,006	34	...	...	1	...
Sub-Naib Ahlikar, Dinabate	25	399	...	824	...	...	105	...	10	12	134	3	...	18	15	305	19	...	...	1	...
Sub-Naib Ahlikar, Matabhanga	11	246	...	257	...	...	74	...	24	14	112	1	...	10	15	250	7	...	...	1	...
Ditto Mekligunj	2	88	...	85	...	...	23	1	4	10	29	...	...	7	...	79	6	...	...	0	...
TOTAL	104	1,602	...	1,706	...	1	525	1	45	241	583	11	...	154	79	1,640	66	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	884	7,472	2,965	11,321	2,966	2	1,697	16	472	1,189	2,631	108	...	1,035	296	7,459	597	44	14	...	...

JADUB CHANDRA CHUCKERBUTTY,
Civil and Sessions Judge.

CIVIL STATEMENT NO.

Statement showing the value of suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1893-94.

VALUE OF SUITS.	CIVIL SUITS										RENT SUITS										SMALL CAUSE COURT CLASS SUITS UP TO RS. 50 AND RS. 20.					Grand Total.
	Civil Judge.	Assistant Civil Judge.	Sudder Sub-Mah. Ahlikar.	Sub-Mah. Ahlikar, Cooch Behar.	Dinhata.	Matabhanga.	Mekligunj.	TOTAL.	Civil Judge.	Asst. Civil Judge.	Sub-Mah. Ahlikar.	Sudder Sub-Mah. Ahlikar.	Secy. to the State Council in charge S. R. S. Dept.	Dinhata.	Matabhanga.	Mekligunj.	TOTAL.	Asst. Civil Judge.	Dinhata.	Matabhanga.	Mekligunj.	TOTAL.				
Not exceeding Rs. 5	...	...	4	...	...	8	1	8	...	...	6	5	20	69	22	49	171	48	88	24	8	118	397
Ditto "	...	7	19	...	18	31	2	77	...	...	70	21	191	376	185	121	964	451	267	226	71	1,015	2,056	
Ditto "	...	22	28	...	314	319	115	798	...	1	51	38	283	378	290	209	1,250	507	...	...	...	507	2,555
Ditto "	...	170	98	16	143	179	78	684	...	...	16	21	183	231	217	156	824	...	...	...	...	...	1,508
Ditto "	...	180	21	...	101	99	61	462	...	...	...	4	105	122	119	165	515	...	...	...	...	...	971
Ditto "	8	23	...	...	1	3	6	41	1	1	...	...	...	3	8	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	23
Ditto "	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ditto "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Exceeding " 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	19	402	170	16	577	634	263	2,081	1	2	143	89	782	1,179	841	701	3,788	1,006	305	250	79	1,640	7,439			

JADUB CHUNDRA CHUCKERBUTTY,
Civil and Sessions Judge.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. 5.

Statement shewing the execution of decrees of Civil Courts of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1893-94.

CIVIL COURTS.	APPLICATIONS TO EXECUTE DECREES.				APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF.			PENDING.			NATURE AND NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH COERCIVE PROCEEDINGS ISSUED.						APPLICATIONS FOR INDEMNITY.		
	Pending at the beginning of year.	Filed.	Received by trans-fer.	Total.	Decree wholly or partially satisfied.	Satisfied or.	TOTAL.	More than six months.	More than twelve months.	Total pending.	Possession.	Against the person.		Movable property.		Immovable property.		Allowed.	Disallowed.
												Arrest.	Imprison-ment.	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.		
Civil Judge	29	68	.....	97	37	40	77	7	1	20	1	21	1	25	10	30	41	.....	2
Assistant Civil Judge	176	849	.....	1,025	269	608	877	14	5	145	28	247	22	193	143	270	103	.....	.....
Sudder Naib Ahlikar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naib Ahlikar, Dinabata	88	423	.....	511	130	285	415	5	.....	96	.....	148	23	246	61	187	49	.....	.....
Ditto Mathabanga	96	400	.....	496	179	262	431	.....	.....	65	.....	110	13	251	74	166	88	.....	.....
Ditto Mokligunj...	33	231	.....	254	97	113	210	4	.....	44	5	80	8	132	32	92	63	.....	.....
Total	422	1,961	.....	2,383	712	1,298	2,010	30	6	373	62	606	67	847	310	745	344	.....	2
REVENUE COURTS.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civil Judge	8	6	.....	9	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Assistant Civil Judge	8	665	.....	673	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudder Sub-Naib Ahlikar	10	.....	.....	43	14	19	33	.....	.....	10	.....	24	.....	71	10	18	8	.....	.....
Naib Ahlikar, Cooch Behar	92	.....	609	701	220	375	595	.....	.....	106	.....	140	15	240	53	89	78	.....	.....
Naib Ahlikar, Dinabata	16	.....	42	58	16	21	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	53	8	15	2	.....	.....
Ditto Mathabanga	82	552	.....	634	309	255	565	4	.....	69	.....	116	5	267	48	142	38	.....	.....
Ditto Mokligunj	37	286	.....	424	212	152	364	.....	.....	60	.....	39	1	188	63	139	81	.....	.....
Total	336	1,845	684	2,865	889	1,008	1,897	4	.....	284	922	373	26	862	201	506	294	1	2
SMALL CLAIMS COURTS UP TO RA. 50. & 20.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Civil Judge up to Ra. 50	45	547	.....	592	67	500	567	.....	.....	25	.....	58	16	100	70	.....	.....	1	2
Naib Ahlikar Dinabang do. Ra. 20	9	103	.....	112	27	73	100	.....	.....	12	.....	47	6	60	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Mathabanga	4	73	.....	77	12	59	71	6	.....	.....	.....	28	5	36	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Mokligunj	2	46	.....	48	14	33	46	.....	.....	2	.....	8	3	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	60	769	.....	829	120	664	764	6	.....	49	.....	141	30	281	112	.....	.....	1	2
Grand total	818	4,575	684	6,077	1,721	2,970	4,691	40	6	706	984	1,130	123	1,940	623	1,244	638	2	6

* 628 cases transfer.
† 21 cases transfer.

JADUB CHUNDR CHUCKERBUTTY,
Civil and Sessions Judge.

*Statement shewing the institution and disposal of miscellaneous cases of a Judicial nature in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Cooch Behar State
• • • for the year 1893-94.*

JAYUB CHUNDRA CHUCKERBUTTY,
Civil and Sessions Judge.

JAYUB CHUNDRA CHUCKERBUTTY,
Civil and Sessions Judge.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. 7.

Statement showing the work of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1893-94.

APPELLATE COURTS	Filing at the beginning of year	Received by transfer	Total	DISPOSED OF.						Pending	Over six months	Over twelve months	Objections sustained by the High Court	Objections allowed	Remaining
				Transferred	Dismissed for default	Compromised	Modified	Reversed	Confirmed	Remanded					
Civil Suits	9	90	99	.....	3	1	14	5	50	9	17	.....	7	2	
Ditto Miscellaneous Suits	1	13	14	.....	1	.....	2	3	2	8	3	.....	.....	.....
Total	10	103	113	.....	4	1	16	8	52	12	20	.....	7	.....
Revenue suits	18	74	89	.....	5	5	21	11	37	5	5	1	9	2	
Ditto Miscellaneous	2	17	19	.....	2	1	.....	3	6	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Total	17	91	108	.....	7	6	21	14	43	8	9	1	9	.....
Grand Total	27	184	221	.....	11	7	37	22	95	20	29	1	16	.....

JADUB CHUNRA CHUCKERBUTTY.

Civil and Sessions Judge.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. 8.

Statement showing the nature of miscellaneous suits instituted and disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1893-94.

NATURE OF CASES.	CIVIL COURTS.										REVENUE COURTS.										SMALL CAUSE COURTS UP TO RS. 50. AND 50																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Total.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Total.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Total.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Total.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Total.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Total.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
1. Applications to revive and revive suits.	18	80	21	23	12	14	156	152	21	13	26	17	23	26	17	13	23	21	13	26	17	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26	17	13	23	26

Judicial.

Non-Judicial.

Total Instituted
Total Disposed of

156
156

JADUB CHUNDR CHUCKERBUTTY,
Civil and Sessions Judge.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. IX.

Statement showing the nature of properties, held by Judicial, Revenue and Ministerial officers in Cooch Behar State during the year 1893-94.

Name of Officer.	Nature of property held and its locality.	Held in the name of wife or relation.	Description of State-authority under which it is held.	Remarks.
Cooch Behar.				
" Jadub Chundra Chuckerbutty, Civil and Sessions Judge.	Nil	Nil	.....	Lives in a State house.
Chandra Mohan Guha, Sheristadar	House in the Town	Nil	Pattah	
" Siddessur Mullick, Head-clerk	Ditto	Nil	.....
" Gerish Chundra Dutt, 2nd Clerk...	.....	.....	.....
" Prangutty Chukrabutty, Mohafaz...	House in the town	Nil	.....
" Umesh Chandra Guha, Mohurer...	Ditto	Nil	.....
" Moonshi Baharuddin Ahmed	House in the town and 9 jotes in the Sudder Sub-division.	Nil	.....
Babu Kali Kumar Bhattacharjee	6 joint jotes & 2 chukani jotes.	.....	.....
Babu Baikuntha Chundra Neogi, Sessions Mohurer.	House in the Town & 5 jotes and 3 Joint jotes and 1 chukani jote.	Nil	.....
Babu Haridas Mukerji, Assistant Civil Judge.	House in the town	Nil	Pattah	None of these officers held any properties in the Raj except their dwelling houses.
Babu Krista Chandra Guha, Sheristadar	Ditto	.....	.....
" Ganga Prosanno Chakravarti, Peskar	Ditto	.....	.....
" Guru Gobindo Majumdar, Mohurer	Ditto	.....	.....
" Kusal Chandra Paul, do.	Small Dur-chu ani	.....	.....
" Durga Nath Barua, Mohurer Sudder Small Cause Court Department.	1 chukani	.....	.....
" Ashutosh Ghosh, Secretary, State Council in charge, S. R. S. Dept.	None	None	.....
" Guru Gobindo Shaha Mohurer	2 jotes and 1 chukani in Pergunah Cooch Behar.	Belonging to himself & held in his own name.	Patah	This property was acquired before the mohurer got the appointment.
" Ganga Prosad Issor, ditto	3 jotes Purgunah Cooch Behar.	Ditto	Ditto	This property was acquired by the Mohurirs ancestors.
" Koylaash Chandra Chuckerbutty, Mohurer.	.....	.....	.....
" Jadu Nath Bhattacharjee, Sudder Sub-Naib Ahlikar.	.....	.....	.....
" Umesh Chundra Ghose, Mohurer, Sudder Sub-Naib Ahlikar's office.	House in the Town	.....	.....
Mathabhanga.				
" Gopal Chandra Chatterji, Naib Ahlikar.	Nil	.....	.....	Lives in a State house
" Padma Nath Das, Sub-Naib Ahlikar	20 jotes in Dinhati Sub-division.	.....	.....	Ancestral property.
" Chandra Kant Das, Sheristadar	A Basha at Mathabhanga.	In his name	State Pattah	
" Horo Kumar Chuckerbutty, Clerk and Peshkar.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
" Horo Lal Bagchi, Accountant	A Basha and 2 jotes and 2 chukanees at Sudder Sub division.	Ditto	.....
" Harish Chandra Guha, Dewany Mohurer.	A basha at Mathabhanga.	Ditto	.....
" Dwarka Nath Dutt, Act X Mohurer	Ditto	Ditto	.....
" Kashi Kishore Rai, do.	A basha at Mathabhanga.	Ditto	.....
" Biswa Nath Sirkar, Poddar	Ditto & 1 jote in the Sudder Sub-division.	Ditto	.....
" Kally Churn Banerjee	.....	.....	.....
Mekligunj.				
" Satish Chandra Mustafi, Naib Ahlikar.	5 jotes	.....	.....	Held in his name.
" Amar Nath Munshi, Accountant...	Jote Salbari and Karala (1/2 share)	Iswarmoyce Debya, Amar Nath Munshi and Denonath Munshi	.....
" Bazar Chandra Roy, Dewany Mohurer.	Jote Bhelakopa 1st part.	Kali Kumar Roy ..	.....	1/2 share by right of inheritance.
	Jote Sontoshpore	Kali Kumar Roy, Abhoya Charan Roy and Sarba Nanda Roy	.....	Ditto.
	Jote Pooshnadanga	Kali Kamal Roy...	.....	Ditto.
	Jote Shitai	Kali Kamal Roy, Abhoya Charan Roy and Sarba Nanda Roy	.....	Ditto.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. X.

Statement shewing the Receipts and Charges in respect of Ameen's employed in the Cooch Bghar State for the year 1893-94.

NAME OF COURT.	Ameen's Fees.	Time employed.	Number of Ameen's.	CHARGES.		Number of Ameen's peons.	AMEEN'S PEONS' FEES.		AMEEN'S PEONS' CHARGES.			REMARKS.	
				Rs.	A.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		
Civil Judge ...	Rupees 762	270 days	1	720	...	2	.....	...	144	0	0	
Assistant Civil Judge ...													
Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar ...													
Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Cooch Behar ...													
Ditto Dinahata (Bent)													
Ditto ditto (Civil)													
Ditto Matabhanga (Bent)													
Ditto ditto (Civil)													
Ditto Mehgunj (Bent)													
Ditto ditto (Civil)													
Total	Rupees 762	270 days	1	720	...	2	.....	...	144	0	0	

JADUB CHUNDRACHUCKERBUTTY,
Civil and Sessions Judge.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. XI.

Statement shewing receipts and charges in respect of the Process Service Establishment in the Cooch Behar State for the year 1893-94.

NAME OF COURTS.	Number of processes issued.	Process service-fees.	Number of processes served.	Salary of Nazir and Process servers.	Daily average of distance travelled by each peon.	REMARKS.
Civil Judge	1,369	Rs. A. P. 1,014 8 0	1,295	Rs. A. P. 4,572 6 4	6 miles	
Assistant Civil Judge	2,912	2,784 12 0	2,779			
Sudder Sub-Naib Ahlikar	450	878 8 0	406			
Secy. to the S. Council in charge Rent S. Dept.	3,132	2,387 4 0	2,858			
Naib Ahlikar Mathabhanga (Rent)	2,120	1,797 12 0	2,068	770 8 7	9-6 miles	
Ditto ditto (Civil)	2,429	2,063 8 0	2,383	676 12 10	6 "	
Ditto Dinahata (Rent)	3,184	2,365 0 0	3,095	92 0 2	12 1/2 "	
Ditto ditto (Civil)	2,964	2,157 0 0	2,886	92 0 2	Ditto	
Ditto Mekligunj (Rent)	1,525	1,379 0 0	1,491			
Ditto ditto (Civil)	1,331	1,132 0 0	1,317			
<i>Small Cause Court.</i>						
Sudder Small Cause Court	2,267	1,808 0 0	2,041			
Dinhata	581	418 8 0	556		6 miles	
Mathabhanga	357	294 8 0	355		9-6 "	
Mekligunj	148	106 8 0	143	92 0 2	12 1/2 "	
Total	24,769	20,086 12 0	23,623	6,295 12 3	.....

JADUB CHUNDRĀ CHUCKERBUTTY,

Civil and Sessions Judge.

No. 50.

FROM

BABU JADUB CHANDRA CHUCKERBUTTY,

Registrar of Deeds, Cooch Behar.

TO

THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE COUNCIL,

COOCH BEHAR,

Dated, Cooch Behar, the 18th August 1894.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honor to submit the following report on the working of the Registration Department of the State for the year 1893-94. The annual returns numbered I to X are also hereto annexed.

2. The charge of the Registration Department of the State remained with me throughout the year except for two and half months from the 23rd July to the 6th October 1893, when I was absent on privilege leave. On this occasion Babu Priya Nath Dutt, M.A. B.L., Fouzdary Ahilkar, officiated for me. Babu Bireswar Palit, Sudder Sub-Registrar, was in charge of the office from the commencement of the year till the 31st May 1893. He having fallen ill, retired from service and Kumar Bipra Narayan, B.A. was appointed as the Sudder Sub-Registrar in his place. He was in charge of the office from the 1st June 1893 till the close of the year. Babu Sita Nath Banerjee remained in charge of the Dinhata Sub-Registry office throughout the year except when he was out on tour. Babu Surapati Chatterjee was in charge of the Mathabhanga Sub-Registry office from the commencement of the year till the 28th May 1893. He having fallen ill Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, B.L. was appointed in his place. He took over charge of the office on the 29th May 1893. He was then confirmed in the post on the death of Babu Surapati Chatterjee. The charge of the office remained with him from the 29th May 1893 till the close of the year. The charge of the Mekligunj Sub-Registry office remained with Babu Harendra Narain Choudhury, B.L. from the beginning of the year till the 10th July 1893, when Babu Satis Chandra Mustafi relieved him. The latter officer remained in charge up to the close of the official year.

3. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs 6,161 against Rs 6,277-1-9 shewing a decrease of Rs 116-1-9 under the different heads of fees, fines and other receipts. The decrease is chiefly owing to a larger number of documents involving transfer of property of less value having been registered during the year. The number of deeds registered was larger in the year under report by 62.

4. The total amount of expenditure incurred during the year, is represented by the sum of Rs 4,339-13-10 against Rs 4,312-8-9 of the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs 27-5-1. This increase is due to the entertainment of extra hands in the Sudder office during the year.

5. The net excess of receipts over expenditure of the Department was Rs. 1,821-2-2 against Rs. 1,964-0 of the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 1,43-6-10.

6. The number of documents of all descriptions registered during the year was 6627 against 6565 for 1892-93, shewing an increase of 62 deeds. This increase was under the head of compulsory registration.

7. The following ratios exhibit the several classes of documents registered.

Leases	...	..	...	...	\$ ..	...	-01
Mortgages	...	...	...	...	...	...	-008
Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	-02
Gifts	...	...	...	...	...	...	.0007
Acknowledgment of payment of consideration on account of immovable property	...	...	...	...	...	...	-008
Obligations for payment of money	...	...	...	...	...	...	-006
Wills	...	...	...	...	...	...	.0001
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	.007

8. It will be observed from the statement No. III, that out of 6627 documents registered in all the offices of the State, the Sudder office registered 2602, Mathabhanga 1537, Dinhata 1387 and Mekligunj 1101.

9. The Registrar of Deeds registered 14 deeds during the year under report against 19 of the previous year. The amount of fees realised was Rs 108-4 against Rs 163-12 shewing a decrease of Rs. 55-8.

10. The statement given below will shew the number of deeds copied by each of the Registration offices during the year and the number pending on the 31st March 1894.

Offices.		Deeds copied.	Deeds remaining to be copied on the 31st March 1894.
Registrar's and Sub-Registrar's office		... 2602	.....
Dinhata	ditto ...	... 1880	11
Mathabhanga	ditto ...	... 1587	.....
Mekligunge	ditto ...	... 1101	.....

Of the 11 deeds remaining to be copied in the Dinahata office at the end of the year, 5 were refused during the year and 6 were pending registration, so it will be seen that the deeds registered in the year under report were in fact all copied out. This is satisfactory.

11. Six petitions were filed against the orders of the Sub-Registrars refusing registration. Out of these 6 cases, registration was ordered in 3 cases and in the remaining 3 cases, registration was refused.

12. I inspected all the mofussil Sub-Registry offices during the year under report and submitted duly my inspection report to Your Highness in Council.

13. All the officers connected with the Department did their work well.

I have the honor to be,

Your Highness' most obedient servant.

JADUB CHANDRA CHUCKERBUTTY.

Registrar of Deeds, Cooch Behar.

I.—Comparative table shewing the number of deeds, compulsory and optional.

YEAR.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Amount of fees and fines realized on documents presented for registration.
1892-93	8,994	2,571	6,565	Rs. As. P. 5,787 8 0
1893-94	4,199	2,428	6,627	5,601 8 0
Increase	205	.....	62	.....
Decrease	.....	148	.....	136 0 0

II.—Comparative table shewing the number of deeds registered in the different classes.

YEAR.	Leases.	Mortgages.	Sales.	Gifts.	Acknowledgment of payment of consideration on account of immoveable property.	Obligations for payment of money.	Wills.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1892-93...	2,957	221	1,684	45	596	458	7	597	6,565
1893-94...	3,214	202	1,590	52	573	454	13	529	6,627
Increase ...	257	...	...	7	...	...	6	...	62
Decrease	...	19	94	...	23	4	...	68	...

III.—Table shewing the number of deeds registered in the different offices.

OFFICES.	Leases.	Mortgages.	Sales.	Gifts.	Acknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of immoveable property.	Obligations for payment of money.	Wills.	Miscellaneous deeds.	Total.
Registry & Sudder office	1,584	36	454	27	127	176	5	198	2,602
Dinhata ...	531	71	396	15	140	107	2	125	1,387
Mathabhanga	719	49	332	3	168	126	1	139	1,587
Mekligunj	380	46	408	7	138	45	5	72	1,101
TOTAL	3,214	202	1,590	52	579	454	13	529	6,627

(Sd.)

JADUB CHUNDRACHUCKERBUTTY,
Registrar of Deeds.

IV.—TABLE showing the amount of Receipts and Disbursements.

Names of Offices.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.							Excess of Receipt over Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.	Balance of the last two columns.
	Registration, copying and searching Fees &c.	Fines &c.	Total.	Permanent and temporary Establishments.	Current and extraordinary contingencies.	Commission to Sub-Registrars.	Refund of Fees on documents refused.	Total.					
Registry & Sud-der office.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	2,222 0 0	92 8 0	2,314 8 0	1,199 15 1	566 5 6	555 4 6	.....	2,321 9 1	7 1 1	.....	.....	.....
Dmhata ...	1,285 1 0	23 8 0	1,308 9 0	360 0 0	4 3 0	330 14 0	.....	695 1 0	.....	613 8 0	.....	.....
Mathabhanga ...	1,354 1 0	38 0 0	1,392 1 0	360 0 0	6 6 0	344 14 3	.....	711 4 3	.....	680 12 9	.....	.....
Mekligunj ...	1,138 6 0	7 8 0	1,145 14 0	357 8 0	50 10 0	203 18 6	.....	611 15 6	.....	533 14 6	.....	.....
Total ...	5,999 8 0	161 8 0	6,161 0 0	2,277 7 1	627 8 6	1,434 14 3	.....	4,339 13 10	7 1 1	1,828 3 3	1,821 2 2	2

(Sd.) JADUB CHUNDR CHUCKERBUTTY,
Registrar of Deeds.

V.—Table shewing the nature of deeds registered by the Registrar himself.

Sales.		Leases.		Total.		REMARKS.
No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	
10	94 8	4	18 12	14	108 4	

VI.—Table shewing progress in the work of copying.

OFFICES.						Deeds copied.	Deeds to be copied.
Registry and Sudder office	...	...	...	...	...	2,602	.....
Dinhata	...	...	...	...	...	1,880	7*
Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	1,537	.....
Mekligunj	...	...	...	...	...	1,101	...?

* Registration pending.

VII.—Abstract statement of deeds registered, and of receipts and disbursements of the Registration Office for the year 1893-94.

OFFICES.	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.		Value of property affected.	Amount of fees and fines realized.	Cost of Establishment.	Percentage on fees.	Refund of fees on documents refused.	Contingencies.
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Registry & Sudder Office	1,776	826	4,11,128	2,314 8 0	1,199 15 1	555 4 6	.....	566 3 6
Dinhata	759	628	1,16,013	1,308 9 0	360 0 0	330 14 0	.....	4 3 0
Mathabhanga	1,006	531	1,86,528	1,392 1 0	360 0 0	344 14 3	.....	6 6 0
Mekligunj	658	443	1,32,371	1,145 14 0	357 8 0	203 13 6	.....	50 10 0
TOTAL	4,199	2,428	8,46,040	6,161 0 0	2,277 7 1	1,434 14 3	.....	627 8 6

VIII.—Comparative statement of deeds registered and of receipts and disbursements for the year 1892-93 and 1893-94.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.		Amount of fees and fines realised.	Cost of Establishment.	Percentage on fees.	Contingencies.	Total Expenditure.	Balance received by the State.	
	Compulsory.	Optional.							
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1892-93 ...	3,994	2,571	6,277 1 9	2,303 1 3	1,489 12 0	519 11 6	4,312 8 9	1,964 9 0	Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.
1893-94 ...	4,199	2,428	6,161 0 0	2,277 7 1	1,434 14 3	627 8 6	4,339 13 10	1,821 2 2	Ditto
Increase ...	205	...	.....	.....	.....	107 13 0	27 5 1	.....
Decrease ...	...	143	116 1 9	25 10 2	54 13 9	.....	.....	143 6 10	

IX.—Table shewing the institution and disposal of appeals preferred against the decisions of the Sub-Registrars.

OFFICES.		No. of Appeals pending at the end of the last year.	No. of Appeals instituted.	No. of petitions instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
Sudder	4	4	3	1	4	...
Dinhata
Matabhanga...
Mekligunj	2	2	.....	2	2	...
Total	6	6	3	3	6	...

X.—Table shewing the ratio of the different classes of documents.

Leases.	Mortgages.	Sales.	Gifts.	Acknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of immoveable property.	Obligations.	Wills.	Miscellaneous.
·04	·008	·02	·0007	·008	·006	·0001	·007

(Sd.)

JADUB CHUNDR CHUCKERBUTTY,
Registrar of Deeds.

